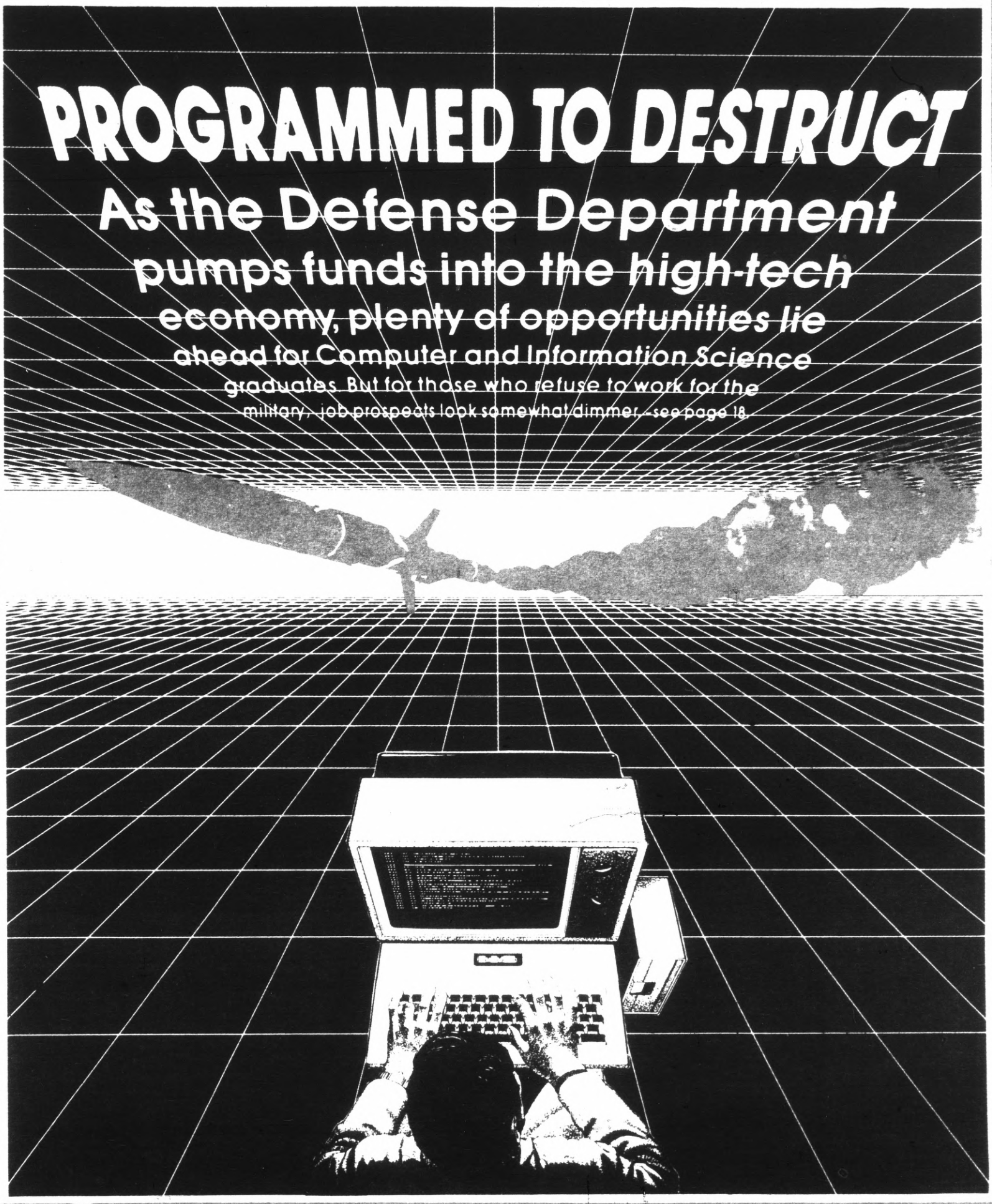
CITY on a HILL
University of California, Santa Cruz - 23 May 1985 - Volume 19, Issue 28

PROGRAMMED TO DESTRUCT

As the Defense Department pumps funds into the high-tech economy, plenty of opportunities lie ahead for Computer and Information Science graduates. But for those who refuse to work for the military, job prospects look somewhat dimmer. -see page 18.



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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

FACING THE NATION: The Supreme Court ruled on Monday that *The Nation* magazine broke federal copyright laws when it printed 300 words of Gerald R. Ford's memoirs in March 1979, weeks before they were officially published. The six-to-three decision in favor of the Harper and Row publishing house, owners of the Ford book copyright, held that *The Nation* violated the "valuable right of first publication" by using text from the memoirs as the "dramatic focal point" of its article entitled "The Ford Memoirs—Behind the Nixon Pardon."

An earlier decision by a US Court of Appeals in New York argued that "fair use" stipulations of the copyright laws should allow the press to cover matters of "high public concern."

Monday's Supreme Court ruling stressed that it was not barring journalists from directly quoting newsworthy unpublished information and ideas from unpublished historical manuscripts, but was condemning *The Nation's* "piracy" and "scooping." In the court's opinion, written by Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, *The Nation*, a century-old progressive news weekly, "went beyond simply reporting uncopyrightable information" and "effectively arrogated to itself the right of first publication." The editor of *The Nation* told the press that Monday's ruling would "withhold public information for private profit" and "dangerously commercialize the political process."

The High court ruling did not set precedent in copyright law but decided that 300 words was too many to use without permission. The ruling appears to leave open the questions of how many words are acceptable, who is considered a public official, and should public officials be able to profit financially from their priveledged access to information.

MORAL MAJORITY'S MORES: At Liberty University, students are not allowed to watch *Dynasty* or *Dallas*. Students of both sexes may not be alone in academic buildings without staff supervision. "The Liberty Way," a set of guidelines for student conduct, also says lights must be out by 11:15 on school nights, midnight on weekends. Students who visit students of the opposite sex in their rooms are subject to expulsion.

Liberty U., formerly the Liberty Baptist College in Lynchburg, Virginia is one of several born-again Christian operations set up by Reverend Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority founder and international TV evangelist. The 14-year-old college-turned-university has attracted students from around the country and from 30 nations and expects to have an enrollment of 6000 this fall. Falwell told the *Washington Post* that the university's goal is "to be the Harvard of academics, the Notre Dame of athletics and the Brigham Young of religious schools for evangelical and fundamentalist boys and girls."

Liberty U. teaches both evolution and creationism, and the biology major was certified last year only after the Virginia Board of Higher Education questioned whether the university taught evolution at all. Students apparently enjoy the rigidity of "The Liberty Way." Certain rules, however—such as the prohibition of interracial dating—have been relaxed since the founding days of the college. One Black sophomore told the *Post* that when mixed couples want to date "the school calls both sets of parents to see if they know about it." She agreed with the policy, saying "Parents should be part of what you do."

SINN FEIN WINS 59: With all votes cast in Northern Ireland's recent town council elections, Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) legal political party, won representation in 17 of the 26 town councils. This marks an important upsurge in support of Sinn Fein's policies against British rule over Northern Ireland. Danny Morrison, Sinn Fein's publicity director, said his party has won "a popular mandate" for the outlawed IRA's armed struggle against British rule.

Overall, however, Sinn Fein scored fewer seats than the Social Democrats who oppose the IRA and its terrorist tactics. Out of the 566 town council seats, 59 will be filled by Sinn Fein party members and 101 seats will be filled by Social Democrats.

Coors Brews Trouble

LAST WEEKEND'S 16th Annual Santa Cruz Spring Fair played host to a heated debate over the Adolph Coors Beer Company, which has been boycotted for unethical labor practices since 1966. As a major sponsor of the event, Coors was denounced by several groups participating in the fair who object to the company's policies. In their attempts to quiet the opposition, fair organizers drew the police and the mayor into the conflict over whether participants could speak out against Coors.

Spring Fair participants were not aware that Coors co-sponsored the event until after their applications had been received and processed by the fair's organizers, the Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees). The current boycott of Coors is endorsed by a broad array of ethnic, environmentalist, women's, gay, religious and labor organizations. The Coors brothers, William and Joe, are major funders of ultra right-wing groups which oppose equal rights for women and minorities. In addition, the company has been cited for a long series of discriminatory labor practices.

As the fair opened, several booths posted "Boycott Coors" signs and began circulating leaflets explaining the boycott. Jaycee leaders interpreted these actions as violating the conditions for participation in the fair, and approached both the Coalition for Nicaragua and CASA (the Center for American Studies and Activities) asking them to either remove the signs from their stalls or leave the fair with a partial refund of entry fees. Of at least seven groups voicing opposition to Coors, CASA and the Coalition for Nicaragua were the only ones given the ultimatum.

On Saturday afternoon CASA members were approached by four men who called them "un-American" and "socialists," according to CASA member Catheryn Heyward. "They threatened us with arrest if we didn't remove our signs," she said. CASA members defended their right to have them posted, saying the threat constituted a free speech challenge aimed at selected groups.

CASA maintains it acted within the limits of its agreement with the Jaycees, which allowed use of booth space to publicize Central American issues. "That includes literature and education on the contras [in Nicaragua]," Heyward said, adding that Coors is a "major private backer" of the Contras.

Photo by JANICE MAZUREK

Heyward's claim is open to debate. A "Civilian Military Assistance" leader from Alabama who went by the pseudonym "Colonel Flaco" told reporter Dean Metcalf in Nicaragua that "the owner of Coors brewery is one of the contras' biggest supporters." However, Don Shook of Coors' Corporate Communications said he had contacted the Coors family, and that they categorically denied supporting the contras.

The fair situation heated up Sunday when Santa Cruz police arrived and told CASA to remove the signs. CASA refused and Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt was informed of the situation shortly thereafter. She checked with city attorneys, who said that CASA was indeed acting within its rights, and ordered the police to back off.

"We don't take a position on the boycott," said Jaycees President Gary Simpson, "but we don't see a problem with Coors...we see problems with other groups [at the fair], though."

Jaycee members said they have learned a lesson from this year's fair. "Next year," Simpson said, "we will exclude political groups of any kind from the fair." Howie Schneider, a member of the Coalition for Nicaragua, feels this move would be a mistake. "We will be here whether or not we have a booth," he said. "If they don't want disruptions and want an orderly fair they should let us have booths."

—Chris Catchpool

WHAT'S *news*

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Local governments are taking the initiative with regard to US foreign policy.

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Artist Dan Stolpe forges a new genre with Native American imagery.

UC at the Crossroads

Students Still Protest...

PROTECTED BY A CORdon of police high in the Oakland hills, the UC Regents met at the Lawrence Hall of Science on May 17 to discuss the issue of divestment. Anti-apartheid demonstrators picketing outside threatened to blockade the Regents if they failed to vote for full divestment of UC's $2.6 billion invested in companies that do business in South Africa. But when no such vote occurred, the protesters found that the tables were turned; the police blockaded the group outside and the Regents escaped within a matter of minutes.

"The only way we could have continued our blockade would have been through violent force," commented Kristie Every, press coordinator for the UCSC Anti-Apartheid sit-in. Approximately 75 UCSC students joined another 1000-1500 people for the two-day protest at the Regents' May 16-17 monthly meeting.

On Friday morning the demonstrators were greeted by approximately 600 police officers representing at least seven different regions. UC Berkeley's (UCB) entire force of 75 officers was joined by officers from the police departments of Berkeley, Oakland, and Emeryville, the Alameda County Sheriffs, as well as officers from Bay Area Rapid Transit and the East Bay Regional Park District. By the end of the morning at least half of the police officers and sheriffs were dressed in riot gear.

"We were there to provide for the safety of the Regents, as well as the general safety of the public," said UCB Sergeant Calvin Handy in a phone interview with *City on a Hill*. According to Handy, the UCB police requested the help of the additional forces after consulting the UCB administration. Handy explained that they expected between 1000-3000 protesters on Friday. "Nobody has the right to blockade the road," Handy added, "and once they started we decided to move in."

The anti-apartheid demonstrators were planning to blockade both of the driveways leading into the science hall. By 11am, circular pickets were set up near each entrance. A small group of demonstrators then attempted to move a mock bantustan hut into the road—however, their efforts were thwarted by the Oakland police. The police pushed the crowd back 20 feet and the blockaders lost their strategic position. From that point on no one was allowed to pass the police line, which blocked the main road leading off the hill.

"We had to get the area cleared," said Handy. When questioned about the legality of denying access to the press and protesters who wanted to leave, Handy replied: "We are not talking about an everyday situation. There were no privileges from that point on."

One woman who had to go to work at a lab down the road was also refused access. "If she was that concerned about getting to work," said one officer, "she wouldn't be here protesting."

"My initial impression when we were surrounded by the police was that it was completely against the law," said UCSC student John O'Brien, who was a monitor at the demonstration. "But these people had the power," he continued, "and we had to give in to them" for safety reasons. Another 500 protestors at the base of the road were denied access up to the demonstration. "The police were having a great time," O'Brien said. "It was a complete power play. They were very organized."

After the Regents' meeting ended, eight people managed to slip by the

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Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Reporters record a police officer and a demonstrator shaking hands in agreement over the evils of apartheid.

...But Regents Don't Divest

AS THE ANTI-APARTheid protesters rallied outside the Lawrence Hall of Science the UC Regents listened to a series of presentations on divestment, the history of apartheid, and the present situation in South Africa. Twenty-five of the 28 Regents were present, the best attendance at a Regents meeting since 1978. Although the Regents did not vote on the issue of divestment as demanded by UC students, faculty and staff, they did declare a one-month moratorium on investments in companies that do business in South Africa.

"The proposal had been kicking around for some time," said UC Regent Stanley Sheinbaum in a phone interview with *City on a Hill*. He explained, "in the face of a full divestment motion in June," the moratorium was passed for financial practicalities.

"I think it's a step in the right direction," said UCSC Student Body President Council (SBPC) representative Kevin Gillis. "the Regents realized the importance of the issue and that something has to be done."

According to Gillis the Regents "have been ignoring the divestment issue since 1977" when they voted down a proposal for full divestment. However, since the subject was brought up in the January meeting, Gillis believes the Regents "have made progress" in learning about the issues surrounding apartheid, divestment and South Africa. Gillis added that the "progress" is in reaction to the present situation in South Africa, and the student and national anti-apartheid movement.

Apparently the Regents have heard

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Protest

police and attempted to carry out the blockade. They were arrested and taken to one of the two make-shift holding pens set up at the Lawrence-Berkeley labs. When other protestors were eventually allowed to march down the hill, a large group stopped in front of the holding pen and demanded that the prisoners be released. Chanting "apartheid is the crime," the group approached the fence as the Alameda Sheriffs closed the gates. One sheriff decided to mace four of the demonstrators, but no one was seriously injured. At the same time four other people were arrested on another road for attempting to block the busload of prisoners.

Overall, most of the protesters, police and administrators agreed that there was only a "minimun of violence." Students, however, expressed their discontent with Berkeley's lack of organization.

"Before the Friday actions the event was highly organized," commented O'Brien. On Thursday approximately 3000 people marched up the steep 1.6 mile road to the Lawrence Hall of Science. A rally was held and approximately 300 people spent the night outside. "But once we started the action on Friday," O'Brien continued, "it became obvious that people had different motives." He added, "There were individuals who were tired of peaceful tactics," referring to some people who tried to move the wood barriers set up by the police.

"There needed to be a lot more networking between each of the campuses before they got to Berkeley," said Kristie Every. UCSC protester Nancy Netherland agreed. "It was difficult to figure out where to plug in" to the action, she said. Every suggested that a team from each of the campuses should have met in advance to work out strategic alternatives.

"The UCSC group," continued Every, "epitomized the solid organizational structure that was built upon [in] the last few weeks." The UCSC group had organized a support system for all those who planned to do civil disobedience and who had committed themselves to the non-violence code. "But we were caught between ideology and action," said Every, referring to the strategic difficulties, "and the police knew it."

Despite the frustrations of the day and the few angry confrontations, Netherland pointed out that "Our presence and our message was heard by the Regents." UCSC students are now working with other campuses and community organizations to prepare for the Regents' June meeting. At that meeting, the Regents plan to vote on the divestment issue. "Our focus is on the fight against apartheid," concluded Netherland, "and not on the fight against the police."

—Charlotte Kaufman

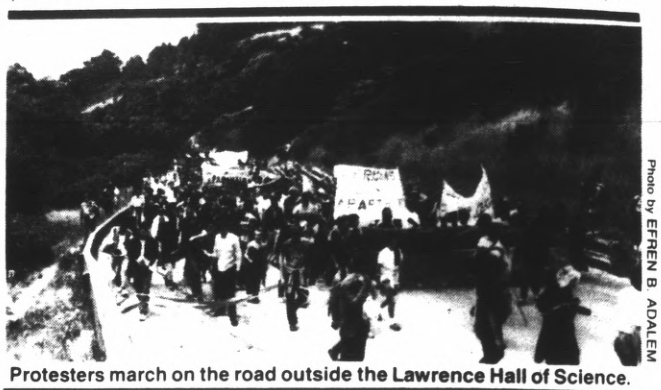
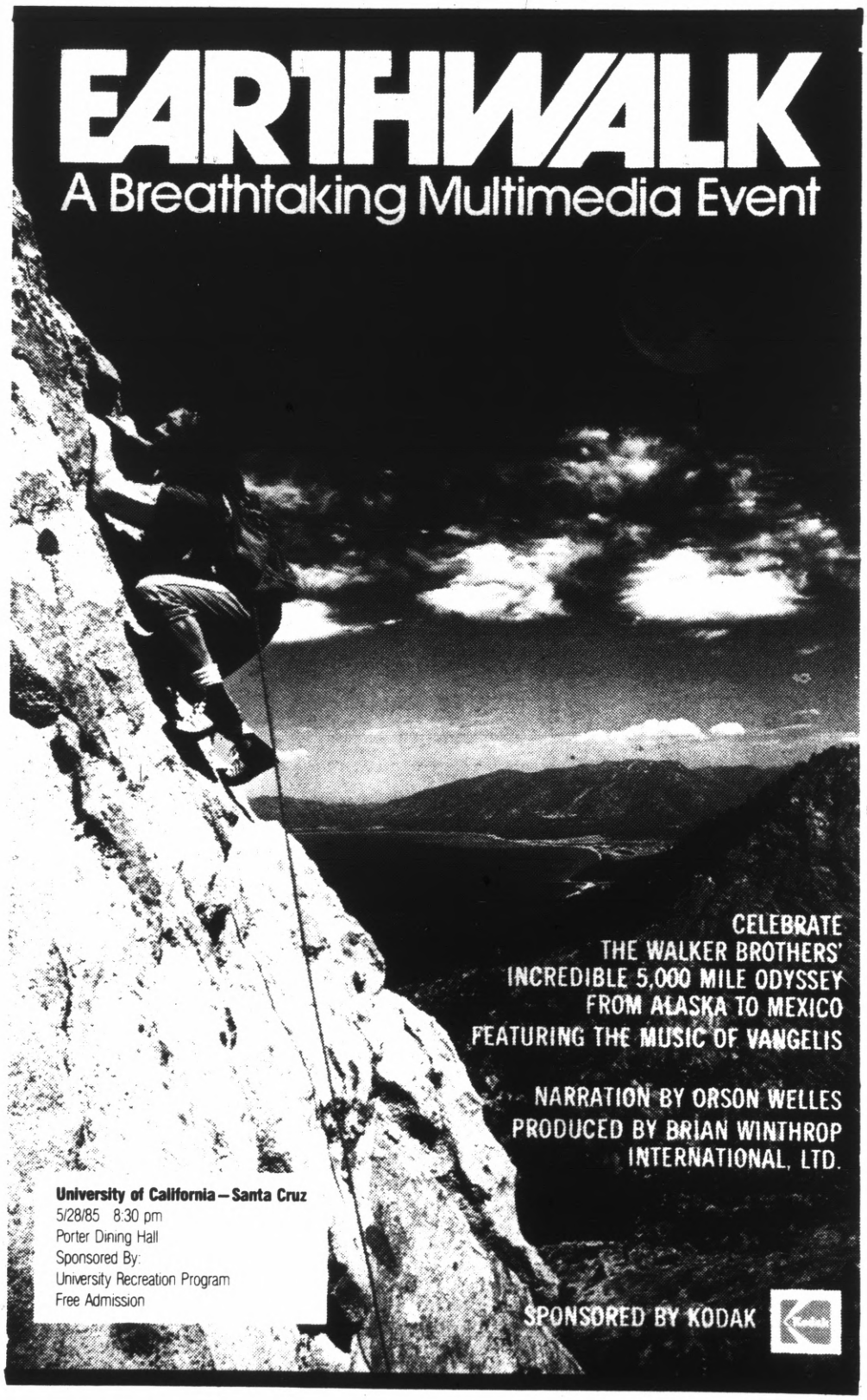


Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Protesters march on the road outside the Lawrence Hall of Science.



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Regents

the student voices; as UC Regent Edward Carter insisted at the meeting, "We've been hearing from the students long enough. I want to hear what [the experts] have to say."

Carter's statement was in response to a request from Regent Yori Wada, to allow the two student presentations to be heard before the other presentations. Wada made the request becuase many of the Regents tend to leave the meeting before it ends. The Regents decided, however, to place only one student presentation at the top of the agenda. Pedro Noguera, the president of the Associated Students of the University of California, made the first presentation, while the SBPC presentation was scheduled for last.

Gillis explained that the SBPC passed its chance to go first to Noguera, but Kavleen Kott, chair of the SBPC, never gave the council's presentation. According to Gillis, Kott was instead "persuaded" into speaking at a special Regents' meeting at UCLA in early June. UC Vice President Brady requested this because he said "the situation outside was getting hot," jeopardizing the Regents' safety.

"It was a breach of faith," asserted Gillis, who was outside at the time surveying the situation. "There was no indication that the students were going to rush the blockade." Gillis said he returned minutes after Kott had agreed to Brady's suggestion. "It was a direct attack against student influence in university government," said Gillis. Vice President Brady was unavailable for comment.

"There is no vehicle for students to understand who the Regents are and how they function," said Karl Erb, a participant in the UCSC anti-apartheid sit-in. Erb listened to the meeting which was broadcast outside because he thinks it is important to understand "what information the Regents are getting, so that students can influence their decision."

According to Gillis, the presentations given at the meeting "were balanced in our favor." The agenda included a history of the Sullivan Principles given by Daniel Purnell, assistant to the Reverend Leon Sullivan. Purnell spoke against divestment and defended the work code for US businesses in South Africa. According to Gillis, Purnell and the Sullivan Principles were both sharply criticized by some Regents and other speakers at the meeting.

Other speakers included representatives from investment firms, UCB politics professor Robert Price, who gave a presentation on the history of apartheid, and Edward Halback, a UCB Boalt Law School professor who spoke on the UC's fiduciary obligations. Regent Sheinbaum—who supports divestment—was "disappointed," however, with the presentations and said he wanted more information on the financial ramifications of divestment.

Erb, however, criticized the Regents for only addressing the economic aspect of divestment and ignoring the moral standpoint. "There is a methodology chasm between the Regents and the student movement," said Erb. "The moral issue is more important."

Nevertheless, Erb, said that the students need to address the economic level "to a certain degree" and answer the Regents' economic questions as well. Erb suggested that although protests and actions are essential, students should also be educating the Regents.

"Students need to address the fact," concluded Erb, "that there is an opportunity between now and the June meeting to sway opinion."

—Charlotte Kaufman

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Peace as an Institution?

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Bruce Cooperstein envisions a federally funded peace center in Santa Cruz, possibly at UCSC.

by Guy Ashley

WHEN PRESIDENT Reagan signed the Defense Department budget last October—sending billions of dollars into weapons of mass destruction—he also ratified an act dedicated to pursuing security through nonviolence. Called the Institute of Peace Act, the amendment theoretically created a government office exclusively for the pursuit of peace.

The Santa Cruz Peace Center Committee, a group of UCSC faculty members and local citizens, is now coordinating efforts to inform the community of the legislation and its potential in Santa Cruz. On May 25, they will hold the Santa Cruz Conference for the United States Institute of Peace at Mission Hills Junior High School in Santa Cruz.

"We want to tell people about the peace part of national policy," said Bill Hough, co-chairperson of the conference. "The Peace Institute is now as American as the military."

Congress appropriated a total of $14 million for the Institue of Peace: $4 million for 1985 and $10 million for 1986. According to College Eight Provost Bruce Cooperstein, a conference co-chairperson, the legislation stipulates that one-fourth of the funds be spent outside Washington, DC. A main objective of the conference, Cooperstein said, is "to begin the exploration of how Santa Cruz might be the recipient of some of those funds." One of Cooperstein's visions is the development of a peace center for research and education in Santa Cruz, possibly on the UCSC campus.

These efforts come at a time when the Reagan administration's implementation of the Peace Institute legislation is less than enthusiastic. After abandoning the plan late last year to completely repeal the law and rescind its funding, the administration has since insisted on amending the act. President Reagan has also ignored an April 20 deadline to name the institute's board of directors. Hough said he believes the State Department is trying to assume control of the institute. The reason, he said, is clear: "To have an autonomous federal Peace Institute would be to have a government office which would likely oppose administration policy."

In March, Hough sent a proposal to UCSC Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer asking for a grant to set up a Santa Cruz peace center. Sinsheimer in turn appointed a committee of five UCSC faculty members to consider the creation of an Organized Research Activity (ORA) in Peace Studies. Committee member Cooperstein said an ORA would provide modest resources to support and consolidate activites of UCSC faculty members dealing with peace issues. Because a Peace Studies ORA would give legitimacy to such efforts, Cooperstein said it would provide extra incentives for faculty members from a wide variety of disciplines to engage in peace-related projects.

Cooperstein emphasized that an ORA represents a small step in the direction of establishing a Peace Studies curriculum on campus, or a UCSC peace center. The primary function of a peace center, he said, would be for research into the origins of conflict and alternatives to war for resolving international strife. He said such a center would probably invite guest researchers and educators, and organize seminars in peace education.

Though some faculty members have voiced their support, Cooperstein said it is premature to anticipate the establishment of a UCSC peace center. The Institute of Peace conference, he said, will attempt to gather community support for a peace center somewhere in Santa Cruz. While there are many possible scenarios for the center's organization and location, Cooperstein said he felt sure a peace center in Santa Cruz would have some connection with UCSC.

Hough is pointedly optimistic about a Santa Cruz center. He said he feels UCSC would be an ideal location because the University's interdisciplinary tradition would mix well with the wide variety of specialties employed in peace research.

Because past legislation similar to the Institute of Peace Act has failed to catalyze wide support, Hough said many are reluctant to express enthusiasm over the new law's possibilities. But he said attitudes are changing as people begin to question the advantages of billion-dollar expenditures—which just might be a good sign for the future of the United State Institute of Peace.

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Local Governments Take a Stand

The Foreign Made Familiar

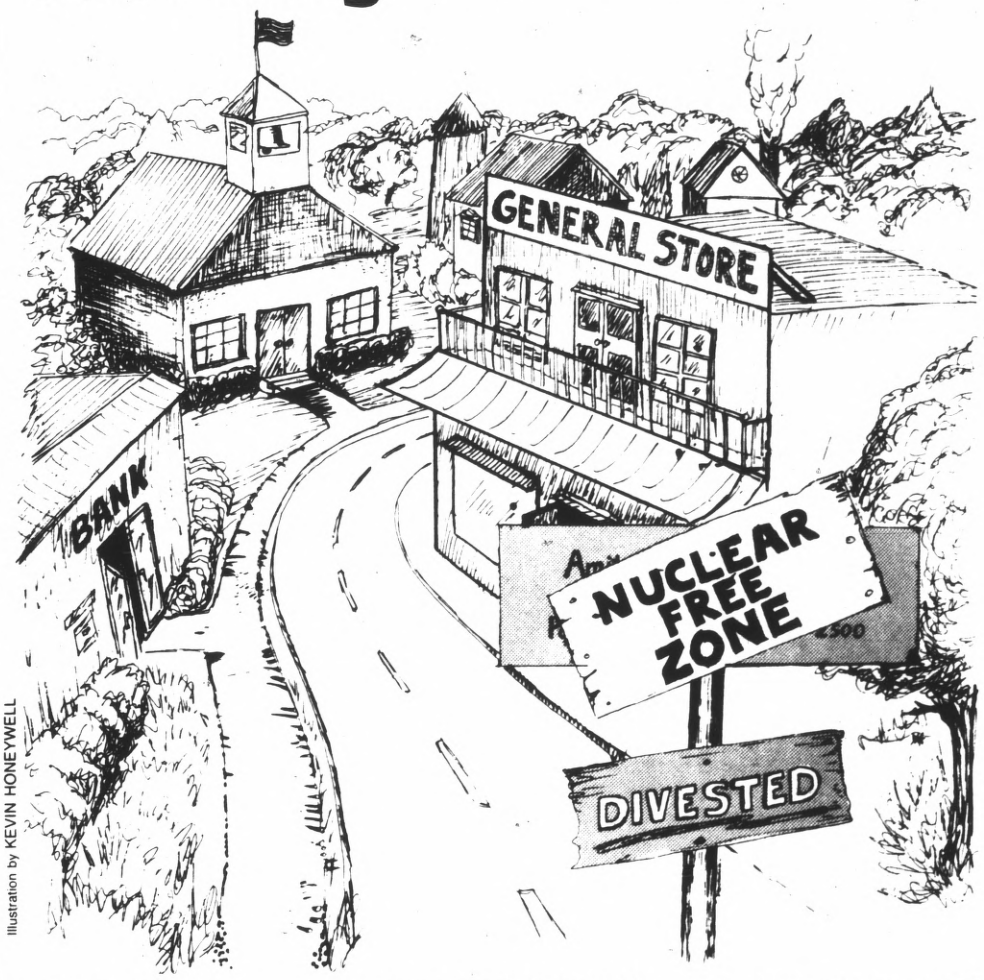

Illustration by KEVIN HONEYWELL

by Michael Miovic

A LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S place is here at home, some people argue. But for some cities and counties throughout California and nationwide, foreign policy begins at home; Central America, South Africa, nuclear arms, and military spending—they say—are not necessarily the sole concern of "the big boys in Washington."

For example, five US cities have declared themselves sanctuaries for Central American refugees, 22 cities and two counties now have responsible investment ordinances concerning South Africa, and 20 cities and twelve counties in California have passed nuclear freeze resolutions, according to various advocacy groups.

Santa Cruz lies on the forefront of cities taking a stand on international issues. Santa Cruz Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt cautioned that "it is ludicrous for city councils to have a foreign policy when it's simply four or five councilmembers expressing their opinion." But when the city council responds to the community's concerns on a particular issue, foreign policy becomes more than just "us sitting in empty rooms expressing our personal preferences," she added. Then the council can facilitate community organizing by lending it "the additional support and weight of a council action," Wormhoudt said.

As a result of this guiding philosophy, most of the city council's foreign policy stances have come "through initiatives placed on the ballot by voters and not through the impetus of the council," according to Wormhoudt. For instance, Santa Cruz citizens in 1981 voted to send President Reagan a petition encouraging a hands-off policy in El Salvador. Then, in 1983, Santa Cruz voters passed Measure B—a divestiture initiative which prohibits the city from investing its funds in businesses involved in South Africa. Wormhoudt added that the city has passed a number of other resolutions based on citizens' groups proposals, such as one which officially welcomed South African refugees to Santa Cruz, and another which rejected national civil defense plans for relocation in the event of a nuclear war. The deciding factor for all these actions, Wormhoudt explained, is that proposals came "from a substantial number of community members."

Berkeley is another California city noted for its highly visible foreign policy. According to Berkeley Councilmember John Denton, the council has passed resolutions in support of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the rebels in El Salvador, along with the responsible investment (South Africa divestment) initiative passed six years ago. Recently the city also declared itself a sanctuary for political refugees from Central America. "And of course we're very active in the anti-apartheid movement," Denton said, noting that he and most of the other councilmembers have been arrested in the recent UCB protests.

Besides Santa Cruz and Berkeley, however, Wormhoudt said that few cities in California have foreign policies. Although this is certainly true in regard to South Africa and Central America, nuclear arms and military spending is another story. According to a Nuclear Free America spokesperson, ten Californian cities have declared themselves "nuclear free zones" (NFZs), prohibiting the production or installation of nuclear components within city limits. In addition, 92 cities nationwide are now NFZs, while campaigns are underway in at least 30 states. Nor is the movement limited to the US. At least 13 Australian cities are NFZs, as are 428 cities in Japan. The NFZ tally also includes the entire country of New Zealand, 160 towns, cities, and counties in England, and all the cities in Wales.

So why the interest in local foreign policy? Berkeley's Denton said the city has been active on international issues only for the last eight to ten years, "mostly due to progressive councilmembers." Wormhoudt said the same of Santa Cruz, noting that foreign policy only became an issue here after 1981—when a stable progressive majority was elected to the city council for the first time.

SIMILARLY, SANTA MONica and Chico—cities once active on international issues, especially nuclear arms and military spending—have now quieted down under the reign of more conservative councils. Santa Monica's City Council office manager reported that whereas "three years ago the council used to stick its neck out," it now avoids issues that surpass local concerns, due largely to complaints from the citizenry that the council should take care of problems at home first.

Likewise, Chico councilmember Bill Nichols predicted that the newly inaugurated, more conservative council "will not get involved in international affairs." Chico's previous liberal council majority had declared Chico an NFZ and put an advisory measure on the ballot condemning Reagan's policy in El Salvador, Nichols reported. However, he added that—in Chico at least—these stances on international issues were often symbolic acts designed to solicit more votes.

But there may be more to local governments' stands on foreign policy than conservative versus progressive conflicts at the local level. Santa Cruz County Supervisor Gary Patton also sees broader national trends as an important influence. For instance, the Reagan administration's policies on nuclear arms buildup and Central America are so critical and inflammatory, Patton said, that they "invite and open up community action" to oppose them. He cited the recent rebellion of Santa Cruz's local Veterans of Foreign War (VFW) post as an analogous reaction: like local govenments bucking national foreign policy, the local 5888 post rejected the national VFW's stance supporting interventionist policies in Central America.

Patton added that "purely financial reasons" exist for the increased local action. Recent hikes in military spending, coupled with cuts to domestic programs, have "threatened the survival of local governments," he said, forcing them to confront the issue of nuclear arms buildup and military spending. As evidence of heightened local response, Patton cited the recently formed California chapter of Local Elected Officials of America (LEO)—an agency which describes itself as a group of city and county officals who are working to cut military spending in favor of "more productive civilian purposes." Wormhoudt, Denton, Nichols, and Patton all belong to LEO, along with what Patton estimated to be another 200 California officials.

Photo by JANET FINE

Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt

LEO is affiliated with California's Local Government Commission (LGC), which Wormhoudt characterized as a network for support and communication among concerned local officials. Working through letters, newsletters, and quarterly meetings, the LGC has so far limited its foreign policy activities to discussing South Africa and Central America. However, Patton emphasized that the commission can develop specific ordinances, and predicted that the agency's 85 members may take firmer stands on a wide range of foreign policy issues in the future.

Although Patton agreed with Wormhoudt that the main purpose of local foreign policy is to respond to people in the community and to serve as an educational medium, he also thought that local resolutions and ordinances can have a collective impact at the national level. "I may have no more real ties at the federal level than an ordinary citizen," Patton said, "but officialdom responds to officials." So a resolution with the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors' stamp of approval "helps to amplify the voice of the community," Patton argued.

***R**ecent hikes in military spending and cuts to domestic programs have 'threatened the survival of local governments,' said Gary Patton.*

Wormhoudt noted that "Santa Cruz all by itself isn't going to have a large influence at the national level,"but added that it can encourage other local groups and councils to express their opinions on international issues. If perhaps 20 cities in California then express an opinion, she said, it might carry more weight. "It's analogous to talking about why individuals should take action on things they believe in," Wormhoudt said. "One individual voice isn't very strong, but if you don't add your voice to what is going on, nothing will happen."

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Professor Mathew Sands Retires

The Atomic Emeritus

by Igal Dahari

IF YOU SPY MATHEW Sands on campus you may mistake him for a "hip" grandfather visiting a student. With his plaid flannel shirt, jeans, suspenders, and the characteristic blue bandana that holds his silver hair in place, he does not seem to fit the stereotype of a physicist. But Sands was, in fact, among the handful of scientists that developed the atomic bomb. And after 16 years as a professor at UCSC he will be retiring at the end of this quarter.

The door to his third floor office in Natural Sciences II is usually wide open; a chalkboard dominates one wall while books completely cover another. Among the books is the famous Feynman Lectures on Physics, a three-volume set that Sands co-authored. He has also co-authored two other books, written numerous articles, and plans to finish a book on electron storage rings while in retirement.

Sand's interest in science kindled when he was in high school. Attracted to several scientific disciplines, he eventually chose physics, concentrating on electronics. Sand's high aptitude for electronics led him to work on the clandestine Manhattan Project—the code name of the United States' project to build the first nuclear bomb—at Los Alamos. Sands designed and built electronic instruments that other lab scientists needed.

In an interview with *City on a Hill* Sands described the atmosphere at the lab as "intense because of the general sense of panic" that the Germans would build the atomic bomb first, and use it to dominate Europe and perhaps the United States. He said the motivation for building "the gadget"—as the scientists called the bomb—seemed clear to everyone working on the project. Although unaware of the extent their invention would change the world, many of the scientists sensed an ominous turn in human history taking place.

Less than a month after the US dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Sands and some of his colleagues at Los Alamos formed the Los Alamos Association of Atomic Scientists (LAAAS). The devastating effects of the bomb on Hiroshima convinced Sands and other scientists that "it was clear you couldn't have any more war." He believed that in order for the human species to survive, "there had to be international control of nuclear weapons."

The LAAAS joined forces with similar organizations to educate both scientists and the public on the danger of nuclear war. These groups eventually expanded into the Federation of American Scientists (FAS). Following WWII, the FAS lobbied in Washington for international control of atomic weapons and civilian—as opposed to military—control of nuclear power. Sands recalled the frustration and discouragement he felt as these efforts failed to convince the government to negotiate instead of escalate weapons development. "For a long time the United States did not try to negotiate disarmament with the USSR," Sands said. "Many of us [scientists] felt it was the most important thing to do."

Sands has devoted a considerable part of his life contributing to the cause of nuclear disarmament. In the 1950s he delivered lectures on the dangers of fallout radiation. In 1962 he became a consultant on nuclear disarmament for the Office of Science and Technology, a White House advisory committee. Most recently, he sponsored a letter from the Nuclear Freeze Campaign, which solicits funds from UCSC faculty.

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

The devastating effects of the bomb on Hiroshima convinced Sands and other scientists that 'it was clear you couldn't have any more war.'

WHILE WORKING AT the Office of Science and Technology in the '60s, Sands also served as a consultant for a number of US government advisory agencies on arms control and disarmament policies. The work Sands did for these agencies included detection of nuclear bombs testing by the USSR. This study played an important role in the signing of the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, which prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

Sands recalled that although he was working to make "the world safe for disarmament," much of his time as a consultant was spent trying to "convince the Defense Department that it could still function, even with disarmament agreements."

Frustrated with the Johnson administration's attitude toward disarmament, disillusioned with the Vietnam War, and concerned that his research was actually furthering the war effort, Sands resigned from the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA). "I wrote a letter to the IDA saying that as often as not the results of my work were being used against the things I thought were important," Sands said.

Sands said the position as a consultant in Washington was very "seductive," although the White House and the Pentagon made all efforts at disarmament fruitless. "Some of my friends stayed in with hope that they would have some influence there. I don't think that's the only reason... you're in high echelon," he explained. The position of consultant, he added "made you feel very important. And you get paid for it."

In 1969, Sands accepted the position of vice-chancellor for the natural sciences division at UCSC. The new job seemed "very interesting and challenging," and he was also eager to teach again. "I thought the idea of the [UCSC] college system and the high interest in teaching were very important. I've been at places where most of the faculty didn't care about teaching." He added, "I also liked the kind of students the University was attracting."

Sands did not stop lobbying for disarmament after he arrived at UCSC. Both as vice chancellor and as professor he has continued his efforts toward peace, urging UC to quit managing the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos labs.

I think it's important for a university to keep out of defense work," Sands said. "The notion of classified work at a university is a contradiction," he concluded, "because a university's work is supposed to be the diffusion of knowledge, [not] blocking diffusion."

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Holy Smokes! No More Butts...

Tobacco industry lobbyists and non-smokers' rights advocates squared off in Santa Cruz Tuesday, as the county board of supervisors considered an ordinance to limit smoking in public places. After hours of testimony, the board unanimously adopted a modified version of the ordinance. With the exception of banks, elevators, public restrooms and a few other places, the measure doesn't impose an outright ban on smoking. Instead, it requires "adequate" seating for non-smokers in various establishments.

"Our bodies were not made to be chimneys," testified James Luke of Felton. "God made us to breathe fresh air."

The original ordinance drew flak from Santa Cruz Restaurant Owners Association members, many of whom objected to the laws' requirement that at least 50 percent of total restuarant seating be reserved for non-smokers.

In the end, the board changed the percentage requirement to allow a more flexible allotment of non-smokers' seating. But not before the tobacco industry had its say. Dr. Ahmed of the University of Texas-Galveston flew in especially for the hearing, at the expense of the Tobacco Institute. Ahmed testified that he found a major qualitative and quantitative difference between "active" and "passive" tobacco smoke—that is between being in a room with smokers and smoking yourself. After Ahmed claimed that passive smoke has not been proven hazardous, Board Chair Gary Patton asked him if he considered active smoke hazardous. Ahmed replied that he hadn't reviewed the evidence—and therefore couldn't say whether cigarette smoking is hazardous." "It was a little irresponsible for you to come here to Santa Cruz and say there's a difference between active and passive smoke," Patton retorted, "when you don't know anything about active."

At least five other industry representatives also attended the meeting, according to Charles Mawson, state legislative director for Californians for Non-smokers' Rights. Mawson said that of the 35 California communities that regulate smoking in restaurants, none have repealed their ordinances.

Ward, I'm Worried About the Vote

The Texas-based Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) filed suit against the city of Watsonville last Tuesday, charging that its electoral system discriminates against minorities. Watsonville—a 50 percent Hispanic community—has never had a Mexican-American on its seven-member city council. "For 16 years we've been running Mexican-American candidates," said Jose Maria Merino, community organizer and co-counsel for the suit, "but we've never even come close. White Anglos simply won't vote for Mexican-Americans."

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

Tuesday's 'Homeless' march.

The suit claims that Watsonville's at-large voting system—which requires that councilmembers be elected by the whole electorate—violates a 1982 amendment to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The suit argues that any at-large system which dilutes the minority vote is illegal. According to MALDEF representative Jose Garza, only 20 percent of registered voters in Watsonville are Mexican-Americans—a fact which guarantees defeat for Hispanic candidates

As an alternative, Merino proposed sectioning off the city into wards, represented by one councilmember each—assuring at least one or two Mexican-Americans would be elected in predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods.

Several cities now employing district electoral systems—including San Jose, San Francisco, and Los Angeles—have found that the arrangement increases minority representation on their city councils. If MALDEF's track record is any indication, Watsonville may soon join the list. MALDEF spokesperson Cynthia Lopez reported that the group has initiated numerous similar suits in the past—mostly in Texas and New Mexico—and has been "very successful." So successful, in fact, that New Mexico decided to adopt the district electorate system as a statewide policy.

More Clips About Buildings and Food

Expecting a public hearing on their concerns, about 40 homeless people marched Tuesday afternoon from the Town Clock to the County Building to ask the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors for emergency shelters.

But when they arrived, Supervisor Gary Patton told the group the board staff was not able to complete a report on the homeless situation—requested earlier by the board—in time for the meeting. The hearing was rescheduled for June 11, when the report would be ready.

Holding signs reading: "Hungry and homeless Americans can do little to help the hungry and homeless in America," and "Nicaragua, South Africa, what about us?" The audience quietly accepted the delay. Jesus Sontos, spokesperson for the marchers, delivered a petition entitled "A Plea for Shelter" to the board, asking it to address the problems of the homeless in Santa Cruz County.

A few of the marchers addressed the board on their situation. One woman said she and her friends were being evicted from Henry Cowell State Park. "[On] Memorial Day weekend," she said, "we [herself and friends] will all be living in the streets."

VFW Clams Up

Local Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) post 5888, tossed out of the national VFW in March, regained its charter Tuesday. The national leadership censured the local post in December for its vocal opposition to national VFW policy, when 5888 adopted a resolution condemning US intervention in Central America.

In a surprising development, an out-of-court settlement was reached between representatives of both sides on what was supposed to be the second day of court hearings on the local post's suit against the national VFW.

Richard Anderson, commander of post 5888, was extremely pleased with the settlement. "We've done everything we could to bring about a good settlement, and I think we've done that," he said.

The settlement specified that while individual VFW members can express their own beliefs publicly, all VFW posts must still refrain from taking public stands contrary to the national organization's resolution—at least until the next national VFW convention. The settlement also stated that two members of the local post would be given seats on national VFW committees, one on the national security and foreign affairs committee and one on the by-laws committee.

While some local VFW members expressed satisfaction with the committee appointments, others were disappointed the settlement did not challenge the national VFW policy prohibiting dissent by individual posts.

"A couple of months ago they offered us our charter back if we agreed to shut up," grumbled Post 5888 member Bill Watkins, "and finally we've chosen to do just that."

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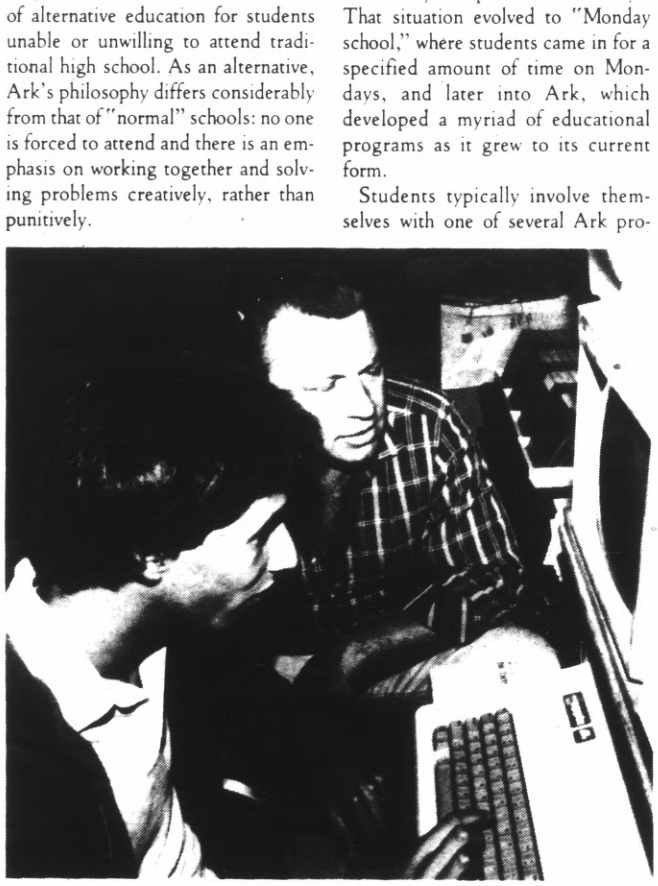
Ark School Keeps Alternatives Afloat

by **Karen DeBraal**

STUDENTS WHO HAVEN'T been in school for years, kids off the street with rough punk appearances and others looking quite average in jeans and sweaters: such is the mix of high school students drawn to Ark school in Santa Cruz, and they come for reasons as varied as their looks and backgrounds. But all are united in that Ark offers them a chance to complete an education they might have otherwise avoided.

Students at Ark learn political awareness, global concern, and self-worth—and are encouraged to speak their minds as well, according to Ark's instructors. A city-run secondary school, Ark offers a needed form of alternative education for students unable or unwilling to attend traditional high school. As an alternative, Ark's philosophy differs considerably from that of "normal" schools: no one is forced to attend and there is an emphasis on working together and solving problems creatively, rather than punitively.



With an enrollment of no more than 200, Ark is open to anyone wishing to attend—but there is occasionally a waiting list of a few weeks. "Ark is not a continuation-type school, where kids are forced to attend for misbehavior," said Sherry Talmage, the school community coordinator, "Kids don't have to be classified as continuation school students to attend. It's a free choice, and their decision." Some people, according to Talmage, have an image of Ark as a school for flakes and losers. But the majority of its students, she added turn out to be rather successful people.

Ark is intended for those who fall through the cracks of traditional education for any number of reasons. Some have been out of school for several years due to their economic situation. Others are runaways or abuse victims. And don't enjoy traditional high school with the conformity and peer presure that goes with it. For example, Sandra Krassow, an 18-year-old Ark student, told how she attended Harbor High, Soquel High, and Loma Prieta school before coming to Ark. "The other schools try to mold you into something you aren't." she said.

Ark began six years ago, in the top story of an old Victorian house on Ocean View Street. High school students who had dropped out of traditional high school had nowhere to go, so they began coming to the Ocean View house to pick up assignments which they completed on their own. That situation evolved to "Monday school," where students came in for a specified amount of time on Mondays, and later into Ark, which developed a myriad of educational programs as it grew to its current form.

Students typically involve themselves with one of several Ark programs for six weeks and then move on to another program. One of the most popular is "Project EarthShare," which involves about 50 pupils and three teachers. EarthShare is partly an adaptation of Green Acres School's highly successful Life Lab project—but for high school students. Students attend four periods of class, the first of which is group discussion. Second and third periods cover either art, computers, independent studies or organic gardening. Fourth period is more gardening, or English, health, or driver education. And on Wednesdays, the entire class works in the garden or on a community beautification project.

Jeff Baldwin, a recent UCSC Environmental Studies graduate, helped write a grant proposal for Project EarthShare. As a result, the Packard Foundation awarded Ark a $28,000 grant enabling the school to construct a greenhouse and employ students in this unique endeavor. Besides the greenhouse and the garden, EarthShare has created a recycling center. The group works with Friends of the Harvest and the Ecology Action Network and the money earned now goes back into the project. Eventually, however, Baldwin would like to see the project attain self-sufficiency through a landscaping business and the sale of organic produce.

Besides gardening, students are exposed to a multitude of guest speakers. In the EarthShare class on May 8, for example, the second period featured a speaker on rape prevention, where students discussed attitudes of potential victims and how rape could be prevented in the community. Third period starred a speaker who discussed the art of listening. Students divided into pairs and practiced listening; in one exercise, the "speaking" person spouted his or her feelings on abortion, and both students later analyzed how well the listening went. To smooth over any hard feelings, the exercise concluded with each partner saying something they liked about the other.

PROJECT PEOPLE, another Ark program, is a relatively structured arrangement in which students meet three times a week for required coursework, and for electives which include art, marine biology, computers or working as teachers' aides at nearby Natural Bridges Elementary School. Through its various field trips, the project's focus is to involve students in helping people. Last Easter, Sharon Mullowdy, an Ark instructor and recent UCSC graduate, took seven students to Mexico, where they worked in orphanages, jails, and in poor neighborhoods. "The students didn't just dump off supplies and leave. They participated in an in-depth way," said Mullowdy.

The feeling of working with people is fostered in yet another way through the Outdoor Education Project. Students there participate in high-risk situations that emphasize teamwork—the ROPES program being part of that experience. ROPES resembles the nationwide Outward Bound program and "It's a powerful way for students to grow," according to Talmage. Students in the Outdoor Education program become certified in CPR and first aid administration. Many have worked as certified coaches in the Special Olympics, while others have taught blind children to ski.

Photos by EFREN B ADALEM

While many students participate in EarthShare, Outdoor Education, and Project People, about 30 other students participate in a form of independent study called Afternoon School. Many of these pupils are considered to be on the fringe—they are runaways, street kids, abuse victims, teen mothers, those who must work in the mornings, among others.

Afternoon School students come in three times a week and do assignments in English, math and an elective. They also sign a contract specifiying the terms of the assignment. If a student breaks the contract more than twice, he or she is out of the program. "But they may come back, and most do," confided Mullowdy. She added that many of these students had been out of school for years, and that this program often offers them the only structure in their lives. But as they see their workfiles increase, their confidence grows—and many move into other programs.

Ballerinas in training, diabetics, and students traveling with their parents are among those taking part in Ark's Independent Studies program.

Ballerinas in training, diabetics, and students traveling with their parents are among those taking part in the Independent Studies program—yet another facet of Ark. Traveling students keep extensive journals on various aspects of their experiences and mail in coursework. Other students, Talmage said, may study social change issues, write on the architecture of the country they are traveling in, or study a foreign language for high school credit.

But as idyllic as Ark may seem for these students and teachers, it "isn't for everyone," according to Ark principal Borovatz. Each year about 100 students who enroll don't stay. "Just as traditional school isn't for everyone, neither are we," Borovatz said. "You need 100 other alternatives." Borovatz feels that what is needed are programs where students feel like individuals. "Kids can't feel like individuals in schools of 3000."

Ark also receives its share of the same criticisms leveled at traditional high schools: too many kids using drugs, not enough academic rigor, not enough academic variety. "Some people feel why should *those* kids get rewarded for being bad—why should *those* kids get money for computers?" Talmage said. She added that this attitude was very "middle class" and "narrow-minded," and that those people don't understand what some of the Ark students have gone through.

While Ark gives these students a chance at the future, the future of the Ark seems a little precarious—to Borovatz, at least. While the local school board recognizes the role schools like Ark play in filling that need, the real test of the city's commitment to Ark will come in a year, when the school site will go up for sale. The federal government presently rents this piece of US Army property to the city for a dollar a year. But since the Reagan administration has begun selling excess federal land at market value, the army has initiated proceedings to sell the property, Borovatz said.

Ark has received a year's notice, and the city school district must decide whether to commit resources to buying the land. But Talmage and others feel positive about the continuation of the school; they believe the school board realizes the importance of Ark—and the role it plays in helping many students get an otherwise unobtainable education. ✓

Waldorf School

To Play is To Learn

by Mark Gilbert

ONGOING CRITICISM of the public education system and its practices has inspired the formation of many "alternative" schools, especially in the past decade. These schools cover the entire spectrum of price, methodology, history, and student makeup, but most share a basic disagreement with traditional educational methods.

The Santa Cruz Waldorf School is one of these institutions. Parents at the school pay upwards of $2400 per year for their children to attend grades one through eight, nearly twice the cost of tuition at the University of California. In return, they say their children learn all the subjects that they would in a public school, but via some very different—and healthier—pathways.

Waldorf literature says that, through their desire to see more rapid change in society, adults put "pressure on children to hurry through their childhood and into adulthood." Parents worry, it says, that their children will quickly fall behind the times unless they are constantly "nagged." Waldorf philosophy however disagrees with the principle that children learn more if they start learning earlier.

What is more important to Waldorf teachers is that children experience the "natural stages" of their development. "We're trying to have a renaissance of education," said Arn Krugman, a sixth grade teacher at the school, "because children are losing their innocence faster these days." Krugman said current trends in society are causing children to lose more and more of their "childhood."

The methods used by Waldorf educators were developed by Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian philosopher, artist, architect and teacher. Well-known in Europe for his progressive ideas, Steiner was asked to start a school for the children of workers at the Waldorf cigarette factory in Stuttgart, Germany. In 1919 he started the first school, stating its highest goal was to "develop free human beings who are able of themselves to impart purpose and direction to their lives." The idea quickly spread throughout Europe and eventually to the United States; Krugman said that today every continent in the world, except Antarctica, has a Waldorf school.

Photo by JANET FINE

Waldorf's children all take at least one year of violin and recorder, along with daily singing exercises and games.

Saying there is a "certain health" in living each period of life fully, Krugman explained that Waldorf education strives to accommodate those periods in its teaching. A pamphlet put out by the Toronto Waldorf School says that since young children (ages one to seven) are primarily interested in physically exploring the world, the best place for education takes place away from the desk. Children at that age work with clay, paint, dance, and have plenty of free play time.

In the early grades, Waldorf teachers emphasize story-telling and the arts—particularly music and painting—to accommodate a period when children enjoy using imagination. Major subjects like history, English and arithmetic are taught, but in different ways than public schools—utilizing poetry, painting and drama to communicate the ideas of the lesson.

Along with the pace, the scheduling of Waldorf lessons differs substantially from that of public schools. Instead of teaching a number of subjects back-to-back each day, teachers concentrate on one subject for a month or so. Joseph Chilton Pearce, a best-selling author and educational researcher, summarized Waldorf's critique, "The quickest way to eliminate everything learned in 45 minutes of math is to follow it with 45 minutes of English."

Waldorf also employs teaching practices unheard of in conventional schools. Teachers, for example, stay with the same class preferably through the first eight grades. Krugman called this a "healthy continuation" of the teacher/student relationship, and said it allowed the teacher to become keenly aware of each child's particular ways of learning. In addition, he said it fostered a secure feeling in younger children. Teachers, he said, also benefit from the practice because they are teaching—and thus learning—new subjects each year, enriching their occupation.

Waldorf teaches what Krugman calls "holistic education," the process of involving the whole human body in learning. While practicing their multiplication tables, for example, third grade students stand in a circle singing the tables, while simultaneously bouncing and passing tennis balls between themselves and their classmates. Krugman said this allows the child's entire body to learn the tables both intellectually and rhythmically, broadening their understanding.

And while public schools seem to have been moving away from the arts with a renewed emphasis on the "Three R's," the Waldorf school places a great emphasis on music, painting, and crafts. Krugman said these things are "especially important in human development." Young children all take at least one year of both violin and recorder, in addition to daily singing exercises and games. Colors are employed extensively, and children use only colored pencils until the fourth grade. Both boys and girls learn "handwork"—knitting, sewing and crocheting—starting in the first grade.

Krugman said the Waldorf schools constitute the largest independent school movement in the world, with 350 schools worldwide, 80 in the United States. But those numbers mainly reflect secondary and primary schools. In the US there are very few high schools; only two operate in California, for example. So most of the students in Santa Cruz and across the country will probably go to public high schools. The Santa Cruz school is just graduating its first eighth grade class, so it has yet to see how its students do in the public school system.

But Krugman believes his students will be aptly prepared for the transition. Besides being well versed in the standard high school subjects, and having a foundation in the arts, Krugman said he hopes the children will have a sense of "real social responsibility," in a world that is badly in need of healing.

Krugman said the Santa Cruz Waldorf school finds it important for their students to interact with the community. Children put on plays and musical activities, and the school plans community "faires" so parents from outside the school can see what it's about, he said. Summing up, Krugman said the school wants to provide a quality education, while also "inspiring new directions in education and making a valuable contribution to the cultural life of Santa Cruz."

***M**ajor subjects like English, history and math are taught differently at Waldorf—utilizing poetry, painting and drama to communicate the ideas of the lessons.*

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CAMPUS *clips*

UC Freedom of Choice

The UC administration recently revamped the application system in response to a two-fold increase of undergraduate applications over the past several years. Beginning with applications for the 1986-87 academic year, potential students can apply to all the UC campuses of their choice, prioritizing them in one application. The first two choices will cost the usual $35 application fee and each additional choice will cost $20.

Since students were previously limited to applying to one campus at a time, UC Assistant Vice President for Student Academic Services, Alice Cox said that "large numbers of highly qualified students have not been accepted at the campus or in the major that was their first choice." According to Cox, the delay in communication between UC campuses considering applications caused "students otherwise qualified to enter the university to go elsewhere as deadlines for other institutions become crucial."

According to Joe Allen, UCSC's Associate Dean of Admissions, the "redirect" program, in which students referred to UCSC from other campuses could attend those campuses after two years here "no longer works well." He explained that enrollment has increased to such an extent that this year UCSC was forced to turn away some redirected students. The new centralized multiple-filing system will eliminate the need for a formal redirect program. Allen said that students may still be referred to UCSC if they have been rejected by other campuses and wish to attend a UC school.

Allen also said that the application system will help UCSC by giving it "a longer recruiting season." Instead of asking students to commit themselves to one school when they first apply, the new system allows them to wait until May to make their final choice on which campus they want to attend. According to Allen, this will give UCSC time to promote its "uniqueness" to applicants, who often apply to larger and better-known UC campuses because "UCSC is the least understood of all the UC campuses."

Allen admitted, however, that he could not predict how many students will choose UCSC that wouldn't have before. "We're leaving all the doors open," he said, "but I'm optimistic."

Campus Crime Wave

April was a hectic month for the UCSC Police Department as an unusual series of crimes swept the campus. The crimes ranged from 25 thefts and 26 reported cases of vandalism to a bizarre series of sex-related crimes and one arrest for an alleged rape attempt. Campus Police Investigator Jim Sheridan commented, "The incidences of crime took place during April in one coincidental time frame, but investigation has proven they were unrelated. We got hit with a rash of crime situations which were, frankly, rather odd."

Photo by EFREN B. ADALEM

April's crime report included two malicious pranks involving smoke grenades which caused slight fire damage to a Porter dorm and the Crown bus-stop shelter. The theft attempts followed a trend from previous months, with bicycle thefts and auto burglaries (valuables stolen from motor vehicles) heading the list. Sheridan believes that the auto burglaries are connected, as the evidence of the thefts show similar entry patterns.

There were also two cases of indecent exposure; one man exposed himself to a female custodian by tricking her into entering a men's restroom in Kerr Hall and another unrelated incident occurred in the Porter Meadow. Although both victims have given full descriptions of the men the police have not yet produced any suspects. The alleged rape attempt resulted in the arrest of a Family Student Housing resident who reportedly coaxed two women into his apartment and tried to rape and rob them.

With this bizarre influx in unrelated crimes, the University police urge all students to be cautious and to utilize the services of the Rape Prevention Education Program (429-2628) and the University police (429-2231).

Third World Student Conference

A conference addressing the coalition of Third World student groups at UCSC takes place this Saturday, (May 25) at the Merrill Provost House from 8:30am-5:30pm. Unity Through Action—a student coalition sponsored by the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)—organized the conference to help members from different organizations of Third World students address their concerns through a collective platform.

"We need to focus on leadership and organization as Third World student organizations have had a hard time staying together," noted Unity Through Action member Yvette Galindo. According to Galindo, the conference will address problems of Third World organizations as a starting point for developing long-term recruitment and retention strategies for students of color at UCSC.

Galindo said the student-developed workshops will attempt to bring together such organizations as *Twanas*, the Black Student Alliance, the Committee in Solidarity with the Peoples of America, Chicanos in Health Education, and the Central Valley Organization, as well as other Third World support groups. "The conference will emphasize education, networking, and collectivism in allowing students to take on broader issues in an organized fashion," said Galindo.

The conference includes faculty presentations by Pat Vabella and John Borrego of the Community Studies board, and assistant professor of Psychology Aida Hurtado. Unity Through Action and EOP would appreciate it if interested students call 429-2296 to reserve space for Saturday's workshop.

So Where's the Pool?

Now that students have approved the Student Life Facilities Referendum—which calls for the construction of a student center, a new swimming pool, and a host of other sports facilities—the Campus Space Committee is soliciting student opinions on where these facilities should be built. Students should submit suggestions in writing by June 7 to the Campus Activities' Office.

Students and the administration are hoping that the new facilities will improve the East-West balance of facilities on campus. Peter Hollingsworth, a Porter College student and member of the committee, encouraged student input because "The facilities people are open to suggestions, but student pressure is needed." He also expressed his fear that "If there is no consensus on one place, they can ignore student input." According to Hollingsworth, the space committee will make its recommendation to the chancellor in June, but the final decision will not be made until "sometime in summer."

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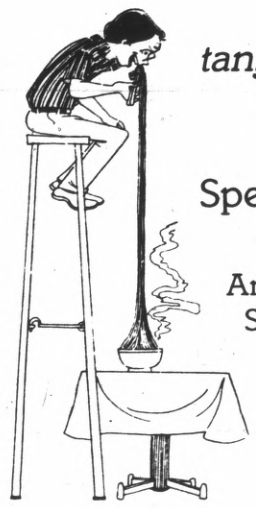

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A&L ARTS LECTURES

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Big Mountain Connection

Dear Staff:

I'm writing in response to Victoria Seggerman's article about Big Mountain and its connection to the apartheid protest. Although there is a danger of bloating political action with too many causes, the apartheid protesters may have ignored a more eminent danger at home which happens to be tied up in Big Mountain in Arizona.

The danger is the fact of US apartheid and the threat of nuclear war. As Ms. Seggerman wrote, over a century ago the government let the Navaho and Hopi Indians keep Big Mountain which they believe to be holy. Due to the discovery of such metals as uranium (which is used for building nuclear bombs), the government now finds it necessary to kick the Indians off their land. The reason why I believe that we put the Indians under a state of apartheid is because we have kept them separate from us the way the Afrikaners have kept themselves separate from the Blacks.

Yet there is a fundamental difference between the Blacks and the Indians in that the Blacks have a chance for revolution and the Indians would culturally die if they lost their land. The loss of land would also ensure our mutual destruction by the bombs that would be made with Big Mountain's uranium.

The apartheid protest at UCSC is one of the most successful and constructive protests I've seen on this campus, yet I believe that while we fight South Africa's evils, we should fight similar problems here.

Sincerely,
Andrew Asch

To the Chancellor

Dear Chancellor Bob Sinsheimer:

Your response to the blockade last week, like that of the Regents, is a moral vision peeking at selective divestment from behind the blinders of large returns.

When the sit-in began at Mandela Library you voiced your support; we had faith in that statement. After weeks of non-confrontational demonstration and education we grew to understand the truth behind your "support." Your assertion that the blockade "is where we part company" is inaccurate. We were never on the same road; you took the selective divestment off-ramp before understanding the need for full divestment: selective divestment is buying time and profits.

Our position transcends all economic rationalizations. But our voice is barely being heard—so I give you a voice that reaches right to the heart of the matter: Oliver Tambo, exiled President of the ANC said, "...you can't reform a crime, you can only stop it. the system must not be allowed time. That's why we say divestment must take place now,"

We have been trying to get that across through coherent, informed dialogue and written demands. With no accessible vehicle for full student representation, civil disobedience is a necessary alternative. Redirecting traffic for a few hours is not "infringing on the rights of others" as you said; the action is initiating a struggle to prevent the Regents from inflicting their profit motives on our funds. Calling for sacrifices is not "moral arrogance" but a belated expression of moral authority; and frankly I'm a little disgruntled that we had to take the first step.

Those arrested at UCSC were a minority; those arrested in the civil rights movement were a minority. In the Horn of Africa those being killed and jailed are a majority. Our arrests are but small steps toward creating a vehicle for a solidarity transcended of decades and miles. You should be fueling that vehicle, not trying to slash the tires.

With utmost sincerity,
Karl Erb

Festival Flop

Dear Staff:

This letter has three statements. My first is directed at those 200 students who participated in the divestment blockade last Wednesday: where were they on Saturday, May 11, the day of the Multicultural Festival?

There were numerous occasions in which I heard that people proclaimed out loud that they wanted to unlearn racism. After all, that is why they are sleeping in the freezing cold nights up at the so-called Nelson Mandela Library. Will they unlearn racism by lying in the middle of the road and acting like a dead corpse? Well...maybe I am being too harsh; after all they did get themselves arrested.

Well, a newspaper clipping may convince their grandchildren that they are not racist, but they have not convinced me yet. The day that they can show me their interest in not just the festival but in other minorities' issues they will show their true convictions.

It is only fair to say that I did see a few people from the Mandela Library at the Festival. As one of my friends said, "Poor advertisement is the cause for low attendance this year." If what my friend said is true, my second statement is directed at the administration's poor support for the minority groups on the UCSC campus. How come I never see our beloved Chancellor Sinsheimer at such gatherings as the Festival? The UCSC administration's lack of support is also reflected in other areas such as Third World programs. This may help explain why there is a low attendance of minorities on this campus.

My last statement is directed at *City on a Hill*. In your last issue, I saw not a single word on the Festival. Does the news have to be sensational before you print it? Why can't you print about a union of people getting together and celebrating their different ethnic backgrounds?

The celebration of my heritage and others' will go on with or without any of you, and I am planning to be there, enjoying it.

Sincerely,
Lee Sloca

Staff Note: *The campus Multicultural Festival was in fact the lead item in the "Kaleidoscope" section (page 15, May 9).*

EDITORIAL

Coors: A Nasty Brew

THE DAY WAS IDYLLIC, THE PEOPLE congenial—but the beer was polluted. The pollution in this case is of the political variety, the kind emitted by the Adolph Coors Company, co-sponsors of last weekend's Santa Cruz Spring Fair (see story on page 2). Coors is notorious as a chief financier of the New Right, and its anti-labor, anti-gay, anti-women, and anti-minority policies reflect these politics. Too bad the fair's organizers—through ignorance or negligence—opted to ally themselves with such a company. But as a consolation, the issue has returned to the public eye—and, we hope, to the city council agenda.

Coors' offenses began in the '60s, but gained public recognition when its workers struck eight years ago, angered at the company's mandatory lie detector tests, which allegedly included questions about employees' marital and sexual status. The strike was never resolved, since Coors hired strikebreakers to vote the union out.

A year ago, chairperson and chief executive officer William Coors showed his true colors when he said that Blacks in Africa "lack the intellectual capacity to succeed, and it's taking them down the tubes." Within a month of the statement, at least 1700 retail stores in southern California discontinued Coors products.

As evidence that Coors has mended its ways, its supporters have pointed to the NAACP boycott cancellation last year; but they don't mention the $300 million Coors spent on minority-oriented social programs to buy that cancellation.

Contrary to the companies' claims, Coors hasn't improved with age. It remains on the AFL-CIO's Do Not Patronize list for discrimination and union-busting. In addition, Coors helps finance a rogues' gallery of ultra-right wing causes, including Phyllis Schlafly's anti-ERA campaign, the Heritage Foundation, the Rocky Mountain Legal Foundation (James Watts' environmental home base) and reportedly even the Nicaraguan contras.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees), which organized the spring fair, must have been only dimly aware of the Coors boycott and its justification—otherwise it presumably would have notified fair participants of the company's co-sponsorship before last week.

But Adolph Coors would have been proud of the way it tackled the protests that ensued. Demanding that political groups at the fair remove Boycott Coors signs from their pre-paid rented booths, on city property no less, constitutes a direct affront to free speech. It is to those groups' credit that they stood their ground, even when the police arrived. It's to Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt's credit that she acted quickly to uphold the protesters' first amendment rights.

The Jaycees remarked that it would simply bar political groups from the fair to avoid such difficulties next year. However, the problem—if there was one—was not due to political activism, but to discrimination on Coors' part. When the events in question occur on city property, screening sponsors should be left to the city, not to groups like the Jaycees.

This weekend's goings-on, as well as the Coors-sponsored swim meet less than a month ago at the city's Harvey West Pool, highlight the need for city endorsement of the eight-year-old boycott. Sponsorship of public events, after all, amounts to advertising; a city that has voted not to invest in South Africa-tied businesses has no place investing in racist companies at home.

Institutionalizing boycotts is a legitimate power for local governments to wield, and could be easily accomplished through judiciously denying permits for certain events. It also provides a means for educating citizens on just what they're drinking. At next Tuesday's city council meeting, local residents have the chance to remind the council and the company that in Santa Cruz, Coors is nothing but a downstream beer.

Undemocratic Assembly

Dear Staff:

It seems that the students of this University are being led down the primrose path once again. I am concerned that the constitution for a campuswide student government can be authored and ratified without any consultation from existing college governments. How can students and student governments be effectively unified without input from the separate colleges? By circumventing student governments, the ability of each college to represent its own students' interests has been undermined and any process for negotiation short-circuited.

In a letter addressed to the College VIII provost, Kevin Gillis (SBPC Representative) names himself as the "sole true author of the [Undergraduate Student Union] Constitution." Further in his letter he states: "If College VIII decides not to hold elections (for representatives to the Student Union) they will be unrepresented on the assembly...College VIII students (will thus have) no voice in the decision-making process of that Union."

College VIII has had a long-standing policy that any student who wishes to participate in any representative body is automatically a member. This is founded in the firm belief that elections selectively exclude certain minority groups (racial or otherwise) from participation in student government. The manner in which colleges determine their representation on campuswide issues is their own choice, and should not be predetermined by an external body. It seems a clear infringement on the sovereignty of the college governments and a clear abuse of power by the SBPC to impose internal policy with the threat of exclusion of student representation.

My only question is, how can student interests be truly represented campuswide if they are the sole domain of a few select people whose actions seem to be directed in their own best interests?

A. James Akimoto
former Porter ASCF Student Council Chair

Police Violence

Dear Staff:

We must not condone violence toward peaceful demonstrators, just as we condemn violent assaults on the police. Police cruelty toward Berkeley students seeking divestment of UC funds from South Africa to help end apartheid results from burn-out. Kicking or assaulting students at a sleep-in should not be an action taken by police in a democratic country which benefits from dissent.

Regardless of our point of view we all need our police and we need students willing to challenge authority and generate discussion. Students and their parents and the general public should realize that police officers willing to harm students are tired and embittered. Could we form better schedules for police—more vacations and regular rest periods?

Daniel Howley
Stevenson College

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double-space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

Centerstage Celebration

The stars of the future and a grand old institution perform this weekend, both promising first rate entertainment.

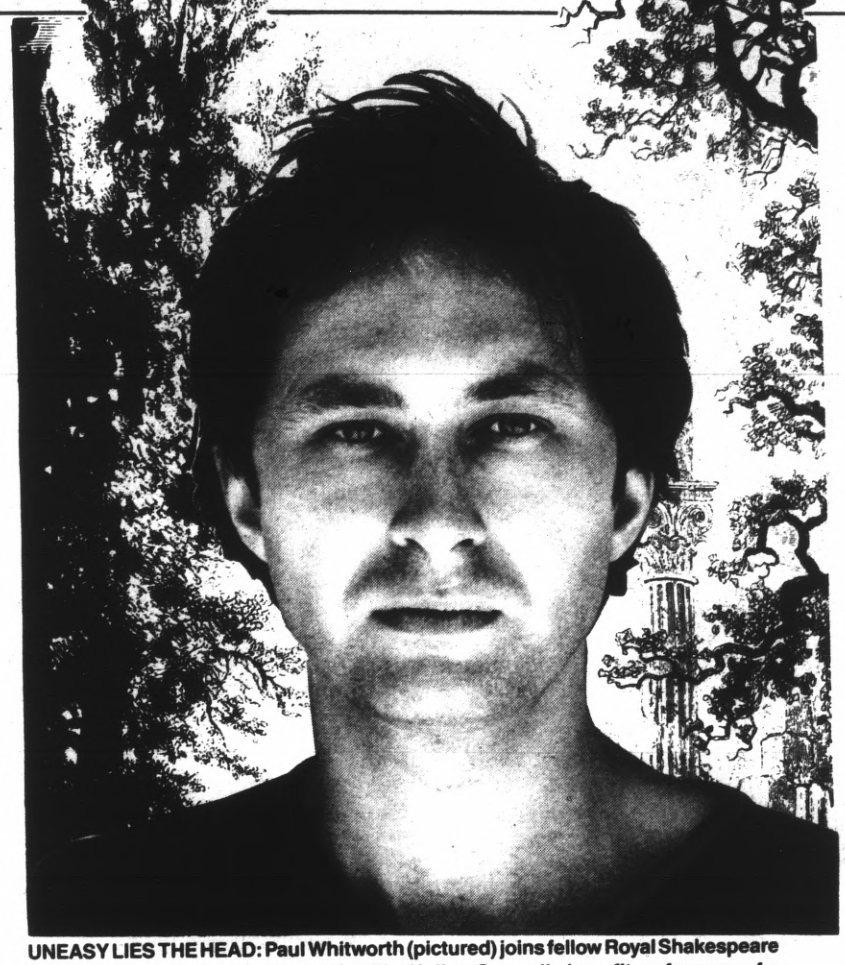
Going to Pieces, a senior dance thesis, plays this weekend at Kresge Town Hall; Suzanne Agnew, Nancy Lee, Dawn Schlinger, and Robin Williams culminate their studies at UCSC with this performance. Presented by Laughing Bodies Dance Company, the show runs Friday through Sunday, May 24-26. Curtain time is 8pm, and tickets are $3 general, $2 students/seniors, and they're available at the door.

While the dancers celebrate their graduation, the celebrated Teatro Campesino Troupe is celebrating its birthday. Broadway has low attendance and forced theater shutdowns, and ACT may face a similar fate, but El Teatro Campesino is still going strong. In commemoration of its 20th anniversary, the Teatro will perform *Soldado Razo* for Peace Day, Sunday at Mission Plaza Park. Written by the company's artistic director, Luis Valdez, *Soldado Razo* examines the motives compelling young Chicanos to fight for and defend their country and the subsequent effects on their families and communities.

The play was first performed in the '60s, and Valdez feels that it's as relevant today as it was 20 years ago. "We reaffirm the dreams of 1965, acknowledging that we have all changed, evolved and matured through the years, but we still believe that artists achieve their finest expressions in the context of social, political and cultural struggles."

The performance begins at 6:30pm, and it's free.

—Pierre Eauette



UNEASY LIES THE HEAD: Paul Whitworth (pictured) joins fellow Royal Shakespeare Company member Patrick Stewart in "The Hollow Crown," a benefit performance for Shakespeare/Santa Cruz. $3, 8pm, Classroom Unit building Friday night.

Surrounded by Sound

How about some jazz fusion in the concert hall? Or maybe a violoncello recital? Fusion rock? Alternative rock? Chamber singers? Any of that sound good? You can take your pick because it's happening this week.

Physical Espresso, a jazz fusion band, will play Sunday night at the Performing Arts Concert Hall. The concert is part of Espresso leader Winton Reynolds' senior recital, the other part featuring works by Debussey and Tcherepnin, and original compositions by Reynolds. The concert begins at 8pm Sunday, and admission is free.

Prefer something a little more traditional? Friday night features a precedent-setting junior recital, young-yet-accomplished violoncellist Richard Vaughn; he'll play works by Bach, Beethoven, Shostakovich, and UCSC student composer Rich Will. This performance is also in the concert hall, starting at 8pm, and it's free.

A less formal setting, you say? What could be more relaxing than happy hour? Street Profits promises a happy two hours when it plays its fusion rock this afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30 at the Whole Earth restautant.

An informal concert in the evening? No problem. Innovative rockers Box o' Laffs, Camper Van Beethoven, Plate o' Shrimp, and Special Guest will be at Club Culture Friday at 8pm. No alcohol is served, so minors are welcome.

This weekend already booked? Next Friday, May 31, the UCSC Chamber Singers will perform J.S. Bach's *Jesus meine Freude* in honor of Johann's tricentennial. Under Paul Vorwerk's direction, the Chamber Singers will also perform Benjamin Britten's *Hymn to St. Cecilia* which is based on a text by poet W.H. Auden. The concert is at 8pm in the Moraga Concert hall. Tickets are $4 general, $2 students/seniors.

—Plato Shrimp

Exotic What?

Once again Dorm 5 at Stevenson College is presenting its annual "Exotic Erotica Dance." In the past, I'm told, this event was known as the "Hooker's Ball," but after much protest the name was changed.

The questionable theme of this event may still leave a few offended. After all, what exactly is an Exotic Erotica dance? And who goes to such an event? I guess you'll have to go to find out.

What I do know is that Game Theory will be one of the bands performing. They, by the way, record with Rational Records. And with them will be the Broken Glasses, a popular local group that may not be "exotic erotica" but certainly is danceable.

It is difficult to say if the name change is merely lip service to the protesters who vehemently opposed this event, or if the theme and name have both been changed and nothing remains the same. Whatever the case, if this sort of thing excites you, then you'll need your UCSC ID and $2 with you when you show up at the Stevenson Dining Hall on Friday May 24 between 9pm and 1am.

—Wanda F. Uhn

Musical Manhood

His name is Geof Morgan (have you heard of him?). He had a hit single on the charts, and he's written songs for Charley Pride, Barbara Mandrell, and Ronnie Milsap. He's also performed with Olivia-Newton John, Merle Haggard, and Bill Monroe. Does that give you an idea of the kind of music Morgan plays?

This is only part of his story. Morgan is a dancer, singer and songwriter, but first and foremost he's a male. The theme of his music is that of the dilemma of being raised male: tough, strong, and out of touch with most feelings.

Morgan's involvement with the feminist movement in the 1970s showed him the difficulties men have with letting their feelings show. His hope as a performer is to break down the image of tough, emotionless men to create a new image.

Morgan's performance of folky-country type music is a benefit for the Santa Cruz Men's Alternatives to Violence Program. It's considered a free concert, but donations are more than welcomed.

Male persons and female persons alike are welcome at Oakes College Room 105, on Saturday May 25, at 7:30. That's 7:30*pm* of course. See you there!

—Noah Moore Macchose

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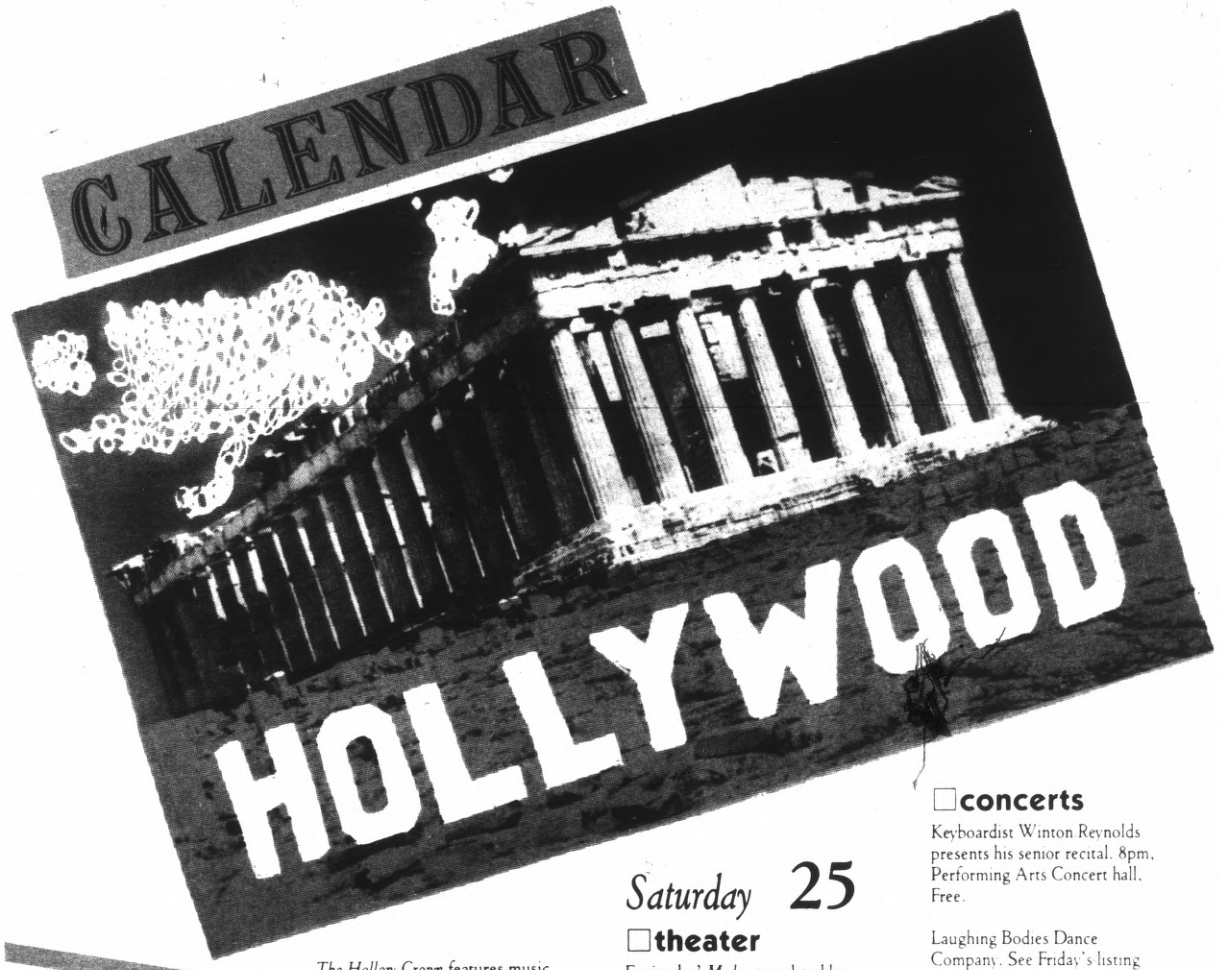

Thursday 23

☐lecture

A program of films by and about women of Central America. Speakers will be Sandra Serpas of Women's Assoc. of El Salvador (AMES) and Sara Halprin, Visiting Filmmaker, Porter College. 8pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐meeting

GALA general meeting and social hour. Come have fun and bring a friend! 8pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159.

☐exhibits

Laura Bowen. *Small Objects of My Own Making: An Unofficial Art Show.* Paintings, sculptures, prints and letterpress. Through June 15, Cowell College Library, Free.

Anne Trachtenberg. Drawings and lithographs. Through May 24. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Nathalie De La Roziere. Watercolors and oils. Through May 24. Stevenson Library.

Friday 24

☐movies

Threads, the acclaimed depiction of the aftermath of a nuclear war. Will be followed by a discussion. 8pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

The Hollow Crown features music and ballads—some composed by the monarchs themselves—and weaves a revealing tale of the public and private lives of such rulers as Richard II, Henry VIII, Ann Boleyn, Queen Victoria, and the legendary King Arthur of Camelot. Classroom Unit 2, 8pm, $3.

☐concerts

Cellist Richard Vaughn presents his senior recital. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

Laughing Bodies Dance Company presents an evening featuring the senior thesis work of Nancy Lee, Dawn Schingler and Robin Williams. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐workshop

Creative writing workshop (poetry and short story) in Spanish. Taller de Poesia y cuento en espanol. 5:30pm, 209 Oakes, Free.

☐dance

Exoticerotica Ball. Dress in costume that is exotic and/or erotic. Two bands: Game Theory and Broken Glasses. 9pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $2, campus only.

☐miscellaneous

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas (CISPA) will present a slide show and discussion with Patricia Elsea on recent events in Chile. Oakes 105, 4pm, Free, campus only.

Shabbat dinner with special program following. For info, call 458-3012. 6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Saturday 25

☐theater

Euripedes' *Medea* translated by UCSC Professor Mary Kay Gamel and directed by Christopher Grabowski. A contemporary re-interpretation of this ancient revenge play. Upper Quarry, 4pm, Free.

☐concerts

Geof Morgan will sing his original songs which deal humorously and thought provokingly with the changes in men's lives today. Donations will be accepted to support the work of the Santa Cruz Men's Alternatives to Violence Program. 7:30pm, Oakes 105.

Laughing Bodies Dance Company. See Friday's listing for details.

☐lectures

"The Ramayana in Performance: From South India to Santa Cruz." Cambodian, Indonesian, and the Hanuman Society productions of the "Ramayana" will be discussed and demonstrated by musicians, dancers and actors. 1pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐exhibits

Sascha Cohen. Paintings, drawings and montage. Opens today through June 16. Stevenson Coffeeshop.

Sunday 26

☐theater

Euripides' *Medea* translated by UCSC Professor Mary Kay Gamel and directed by Christopher Grabowski. Two shows today: 6:30am and 4pm. Upper Quarry, Free.

☐concerts

Keyboardist Winton Reynolds presents his senior recital. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert hall, Free.

Laughing Bodies Dance Company. See Friday's listing for details.

☐sports

Banana Slug Classic Seven Mile Run. Cross-country run on UCSC fire trails to raise funds for the cross-country team. We can use volunteers to help out. For info, call Mike at 688-6657 or Phil at x4524. 9am, East Field House, $3 pre-registration; $4 day of race.

☐exhibits

Lisa Galeazzi. *Sculpture and Other Work.* Opens today through June 17. Stevenson Library.

☐miscellaneous

Catholic mass is celebrated every Sunday at 6:30pm. Come join us. Cowell Health Center Conference Room.

Monday 27

☐movies

Quest for Power, the New Right explains its program and shows its character. With *Attack on the Americas*, how the Reagan administration sees events in the Caribbean and Central America. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐theater

Euripides' *Medea*. See Saturday's listing for details.

☐meetings

The University Catholic Community invites all Catholics and those interested in the Catholic faith to join us for evenings of prayer, study, fellowship and fun. For more information, call Pauline at 423-5403. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, Campus Only.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship large group meeting for all those interested in Jesus. Talks this quarter on the life of Peter the Apostle. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Tuesday 28

☐movies

Stevenson Core Course film-showing. Call college office for rescheduled film. Stevenson Dining Hall, 7:30 and 9:30pm, Free (core course students have priority admission).

El Norte. The desperate odyssey of a brother and sister from their Guatemalan village, across a hostile Mexico, to Los Angeles, in search of a compelling but elusive dream. 7pm, Studio C, Communications.

Film and discussion about Peace Now, the Israeli peace movement, with Eilon Naveh, Peace Now member, Haifa U. graduate in literature and history, and major in the Israel Defense Forces. 8pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

☐lectures

"Media Monopoly." Ben Bagdikian, Professor of Journalism, UC Berkeley. His book, *The Media Monopoly* was published in 1983. He had been a Guggenheim Fellow and was editor of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Oakes 105, 10:45am, Free.

"Immunological and Genetic Approaches to Protein Biosynthesis" Kivie Moldave, UC Santa Cruz. Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. Thimann 1, 4pm, Free.

☐meetings

Action for the Hungry meeting. A campus group seeking to educate ourselves and others about world hunger, and to promote action against hunger. 6pm, Stevenson 237A.

Amnesty International organizational meeting. 7pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Peace Alliance general meeting. 7pm, Kerr 247.

☐sports

Distance running practice for those interested in running road and track races and/or fall cross-country. 4pm, East Field track.

Van will take people down to the 25-yard-long pool at Harvey West to swim and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm, in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

☐workshop

The Life Journey. A personal support group for exploring ones choices of career and relationships and spiritual commitments. 4pm, Oakes 316, Free, campus only.

☐miscellaneous

Earthwalk, an exhilarating presentation by the Walker Bros. of their adventure and wild times traveling from Canada to Mexico via all means of locomotion. A Kodak sponsored event which is touring college campuses nationally. 8:30pm, Porter Dining hall, Campus Only.

Wednesday 29

☐movies

Controlling Interest, the best analysis of the power of multinational corporation and their influence on labor, foreign policy, and the Third World. Plus, *The Business of America*, the effect of industrial decline on America. 7pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum. A gripping and infuriating thriller by Volker Schlondorff and Margarethe von Trotta. A young woman is hounded by authorities and the press because of her brief affair with a "terrorist." 7:30pm, Thimann 3, $2.

☐lectures

"He, She or It? Natural Languages & Androgyny." Sandra Hutchins and Jan Zimmerman, Feminist Software Developers. 3:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

☐meetings

An introduction to Beyond War. Discussion. 7pm, Stevenson Conference Room.

MEChA meeting. Come and help us plan the activities for this quarter. Everyone is welcome to attend. 7pm, Cowell 216.

Gay men's rap/support group. Making ourselves a better gay future. 7:30pm, Stevenson 237A.

Christian Gathering. Everyone is welcome to join us as we study the bible, play games, sing and much more. Bring a friend or come and make some! 7:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge.

Cowell Bible Study: what do the gospels really say about Jesus. A participatory study and discussion for believers and skeptics alike. Call Lisa (425-8507) or Seth (458-9952) for more info. 7:30pm, Cowell 204.

TWANAS organizational meeting for all interested students. 7:30pm, Oakes 204.

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☐sports

Van will take people down to the 25yd pool at Harvey West park to swim and will return to campus at about 8:15pm. Meet at the white van at 6:15pm in the East Field House parking lot. All levels of swimmers are welcome. Free.

☐workshop

"Enriching Your Couple Relationship," a workshop on understanding the stages of couple relationships, the role of conflict and communication with Jacob Sidman, UCSC counselor and Kris Sidman-Gale, LMFCC. 1pm, Family Student Housing Rec Room, Free, Campus only.

☐miscellaneous

Jewish Identity issues will be explored in three separate lecture/discussions. 7:30pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Thursday 30

☐movies

When She Says No, a film exploring the complexities of a charge of rape brought by a female professor against her male colleagues who deny the charge and claim she was a willing participant. Discussion to follow. 7:30pm, Studio C, Communications, Free.

☐lectures

"Highway 17," Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt, City of Santa Cruz. 3:15pm, 247 Kerr Hall, Free.

The Spring Convocation features keynote speaker Elizabeth Holtzman, District Attorney of New York City; as well as the UCSC Choral Ensemble, Gamelan, and Brass Quintet. 4pm, Upper Quarry, Free.

The Mayor of Berkeley, Gus Newport, will be speaking on his recent trip to El Salvador and on the Berkeley decision to declare that city a sanctuary for Central American refugees. 4pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

☐meetings

El Encuentro espanol is an informal meeting for Spanish conversation for students at any level. Un tiempo informal para charlar y practicar esanol con otros estudiantes. 3:30pm, Kerr 307, campus only.

Committee in Solidarity with the People of the Americas weekly organizational meeting to plan spring quarter speakers, events, rallies. New members always welcome. 7pm, Merrill 102, Campus only.

Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students weekly meeting. 7pm, Merrill 3, Campus only.

☐sports

Swim outing. Free. See Wednesday, May 29 for details.

☐workshop

"Windows of Translation:" A symposium of Literary Translation. Guest speakers join faculty from UCSC, UCLA, Berkeley, the U. of Texas, and Loyola U. in New Orleans in panel discussions of problems relating to the art of literary translation. 9am to 5pm. For more info, call x2876. Cowell Conference Room, Free.

☐miscellaneous

A communion service for all christians sponsored by the Canterbury Episcopal Ministry. The service will be followed by a short time for fellowship. 5pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

VIEWfinder

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Blood Simple Fri-Sun 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, Mon-Sun 4:30, Tues-Thurs 7, 9.
II. Rustlers Rapsody Fri-Sun 6:45, 9:55, Tues-Thurs 8:35.
Police Academy II Fri-Sun 8:20, Sun-Mon 5:10, Tue-Thurs 7.

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. Amadeus 6:45, 9:30 everyday, 3:55 Sat, 1:05, 3:55 Sun-Mon.
II. The Gods Must Be Crazy 6:30, 8:30, 10:25 everyday, 4:30 Sat, 2:30, 4:30 Sun-Mon.
III. The Company of Wolves 7, 8:45, 10:30 everyday, 5:10 Sat, 1:30, 3:20, 5:10 Sun-Mon.
IV. Le Dernier Combat 7:30 everyday, 3:50 Sat-Mon, La Bum 5:30, 9:10 everyday, 1:50 Sat-Mon.

RIO 423-2000
The Purple Rose of Cairo 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15
The Song Remains the Same Fri-Sat Midnight.

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thurs-Fri Psycho 7:30, Marnie 9:30.
Sat-Sun Metropolis 7:30, Liquid Sky 9:05.
Tues-Wed Psycho II 7:30, Crimes of Passion 9:30.
Sat Repo Man Midnight.

UA 426-8383
I. Gotcha 8:10, Sat-Sun 4:05
The Last Dragon 6, 10:05, Sat-Sun 2.
II. Ladyhawke Tues-Fri 5:30, 8, 10:20, Sat-Sun 1, 3:15.

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. Witness 1:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:20, 10:20 Sat-Mon, 6:15, 8:20, 10:20 Tues-Fri.
II. Desperately Seeking Susan 4 Sat-Mon, 8:15, Tues-Fri, with Karate Kid 1:40 Sat-Mon, 6, 10:15 Tue-Fri.

CAPITOLA THEATER 688-7814
A Passage to India 3:30, 7, 9:45 Sun, 7, 9:55 Mon-Sat.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Birdy 12:45, 3:10, 5:40, 8, 10:20.
II. A View to Kill 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45.
III. Secret of the Sword! Fri-Mon, Savage Streets 1 Tue-Thur and 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8:10, 10:00 everyday.
IV. Killing Fields 1:45, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15.

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. Lost in America 1, 4:45, 8:30.
II. Brewster's Million 1:45, 3:50, 5:55, 8:05, 10:15.
III. Mask 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10:05

MEDEA GOES MOD: Euripedes' classic drama *Medea* gets updated to Hollywood, circa 1957, in the production playing in the Quarry through Monday. It's free. (See story on page 28.)

Illustration by LYNN WATANABE

Computer Scientists' Career Dilemmas

Programmed to Destruct

by Erin Flynn

COMPUTER AND INFORMATION Science graduates who enjoy creating missile support systems, automated tanks or battle management data bases probably won't have much trouble landing a high-paying job in Silicon Valley this summer. However, for those computer scientists whose ambitions do not lie in the realm of nuclear warheads and "intelligent weapons," job prospects may be somewhat dimmer.

The slump in the semiconductor and personal computing industries last year forced many commercial companies to lay off employees, switch to four-day work weeks or declare bankruptcy. In sharp contrast, defense-related high-tech firms cashed in on multi-million dollar government contracts. Given this apparent imbalance of opportunity, CIS majors may face a difficult decision upon graduation.

Chris Buchan, a 1984 CIS graduate, spent three months looking for employment last fall. Eventually she landed a "great" job with ACC, a local company specializing in networking and communications, but was laid off last month when the company closed its Santa Cruz facility.

Although the San Jose *Mercury* is always filled with ads for computer engineers, technicians and software developers, Buchan said "you'd have to be deaf, dumb and blind not to realize half of them are for defense firms." Because her conscience and her politics won't allow her to work for companies directly involved in the production of missile or bomb support systems, Buchan has made certain sacrifices—taking a longer time to find a job and accepting a somewhat lower starting salary.

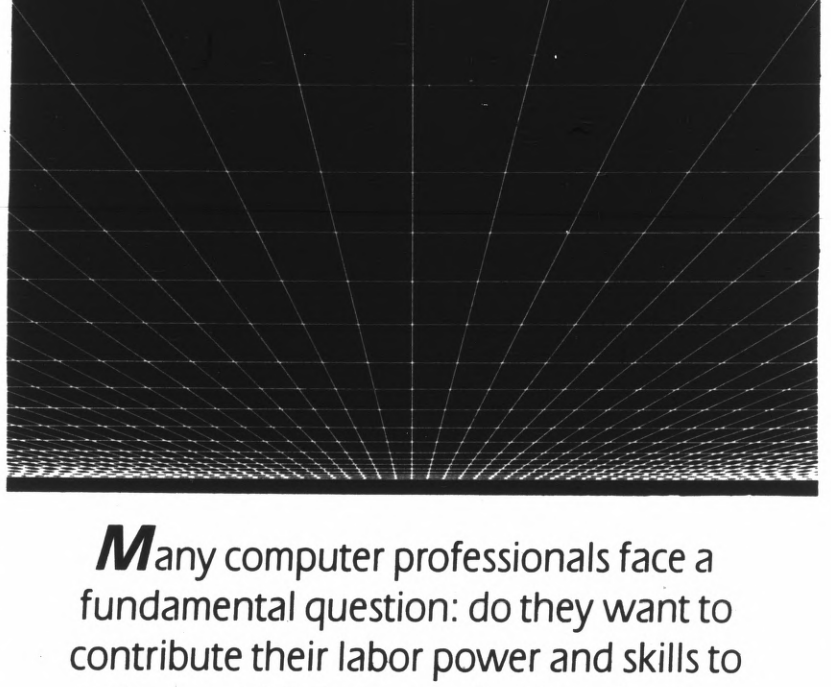
"I was naive to the industry and to Silicon Valley," Buchan said describing her first three years as a CIS student at UCSC. It wasn't until her senior year when fellow CIS students began interviewing with Lockheed recruiters on campus that she made the connection between job opportunities and defense contractors. Most students, she said, weren't researching companies, "they just wanted jobs and were interviewing with anybody."

Many of these students can thank the Reagan administration's love affair with the Defense Department for their employment. Billions of Defense Department dollars have recently been pumped into Santa Clara County's high-tech economy, resulting in a smorgasbord of opportunity for qualified computer scientists.

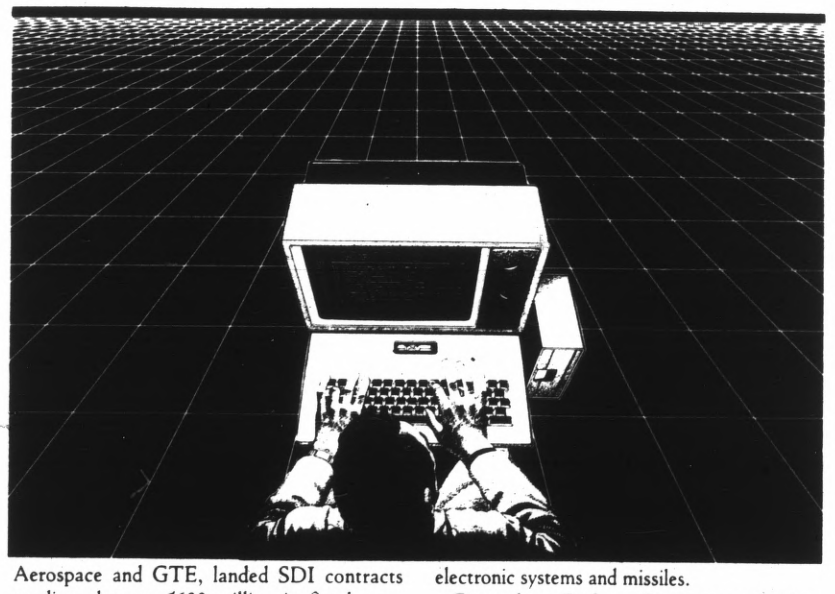
While government-funded defense work has employed the country's top scientists and engineers for decades, two recent developments are incorporating computer experts into the military-industrial complex: "Star Wars," or the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and the Strategic Computing Initiative (SCI) proposed by the Defense Department Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA).

"Star Wars"—a program aimed at developing weapons that could destroy nuclear missiles in flight before they attack the United States—is generating employment for CIS students due to the sophisticated computer systems required for surveillance and tracking of enemy missiles.

A sizable chunk of defense money allocated for "Star Wars" has already hit Silicon Valley. Ten local companies including Lockheed, Ford Aerospace and GTE, landed SDI contracts totaling close to $600 million in fiscal years 1983-84. These numbers are projected to grow as the Defense Department plans to spend $24.2 billion on "Star Wars" research by 198?.



Many computer professionals face a fundamental question: do they want to contribute their labor power and skills to projects which have applications for mass destruction?



DARPA's brainchild, SCI, receives considerably less defense funding than "Star Wars," (a mere $600 million over a five-year period). The proposal, however, could feasibly translate into more direct employment for computer scientists than SDI. While SDI is not exclusively computer-oriented, SCI research will be dominated solely by advanced computer specialists. DARPA's proposal calls for the development of weapons systems endowed with artificial intelligence. The program's strategists are targeting 1993 as the year robot technology will be incorporated into aircrafts, ships, tanks, electronic systems and missiles.

Given these Defense Department developments and the jobs they will continue to generate, many prospective computer professionals must address a fundamental question: do they want to contribute their labor power and skills to projects which have applications for mass destruction? Or, do they want to pursue civilian careers which carry a considerably smaller moral burden?

UCSC Computer and Information Science Chairperson Ira Pohl said that while there is a clear concern about this issue among graduate students, few incoming undergraduate CIS majors are pondering the social implications of their work. Students pursue the major, he said, because they are fascinated with the technology. They aren't asking themselves whether "they'll be freelance software designers or working for the CIA," he continued. "They're just concerned with getting into the profession and taking the right courses."

But as students get closer to graduation and the job market, the "moral dilemma," as one student referred to it, becomes increasingly evident. Buchan said she realized how much money defense firms have when one of her friends landed an entry level position with a Mountain View defense contractor at $27,000 a year. The offer was made, she said, after one short interview that didn't even address the technical aspects of the work. "Sometimes I envy his lack of conflict," Buchan said, referring to her friend. "If only I would change my morals," she sometimes thinks, "it would be easy to get a job."

ALTHOUGH IT IS EASIER TO FIND an entry-level position with defense firms and starting salaries are typically higher than in civilian companies, there are other reasons students may opt for defense work. Cushioned from the competition of the international high-tech economy, defense firms don't tend to be cost-effective. Computer scientists can pursue original research in Battle Management and Data Processing or Artificial Intelligence with endless financial resources at their fingertips. Because of this abundance of money, Pohl described "hard-core defense jobs" as some of the most interesting in the field of computer science.

While commercial programming for banking, insurance and other industries can become tedious and boring, Pohl said defense work provides students with "a fascinating excercise in the use of their intellectual tools." Everything, he said, is "novel and non-routinized...you get to play with a lot of interesting toys."

Defense contracts may offer a playground to computer scientists who can rationalize weapons-related work, but according to High-Tech Professionals for Peace (HTPP), a group concerned with the ethical application of computer science, this type of "creative freedom" can be problematic.

Defense work tends to be cyclical, fluctuating with the military's budget. With the advent of "Star Wars," SCI and other computer-related defense programs, Silicon Valley contractors are frantically hiring computer scientists. If these companies don't continue to land contracts, however, many computer scientists will be out of work.

HTPP spokesperson Thomas Sloane explained that because defense work is highly specialized and many scientists working within government budgets have no concept of cost minimization—characteristic of civilian industry—defense employees often have trouble switching to commercial work. Many scientists who are accustomed to high salaries and unique working conditions become dependent on defense work, he said. In mid-career, a computer scientist may find weapons-related work "morally repugnant" but may find him or herself unsuited for civilian industry. Thus, according to HTPP, computer scientists are often forced to drop out of the profession altogether.

While students and professionals must decide whether to work on these projects, some computer scientists debate whether "intelligent weapons" are even feasible. UCSC's Pohl

continued on page 20

Native American Vets

Training the Contra

Six Native American Vietnam vets will train contra Miskitos for three months in Honduras.

by John Ross

A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION based in the southeastern United States is assembling a team of Native American Vietnam veterans to train Miskito Indians who are fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government. This effort has drawn heavy fire from some North American Indian leaders who see it as part of a move to wreck a recently-concluded agreement between the Sandinistas and one Miskito group on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

The training effort was confirmed by Captain D.L. "Pappy" Hicks, a Cherokee and former Special Operations Black Beret, in a telephone interview from his Croup, Texas home. Hicks says a team of six Native American Vietnam veterans with backgrounds similar to his own has signed on to leave New Orleans in June for a three month tour of Honduras. Hicks, who says "We support President Reagan 100 percent," claims they will provide what he calls "humanitarian" aid to the Miskito faction encamped north of the Coco River and led by Steadman Fagoth.

The all-Indian tour is being pieced together by Civilian Military Assistance (CMA), a group which drew public attention last year when two of its members were killed in a helicopter crash inside Nicaragua. CMA has been assisting anti-Sandinista troops based inside Honduras since the CIA's program of covert military aid was terminated by Congress over a year ago.

"Indians are extremely patriotic people," said CMA second-in-command Jim Turney, an ex-Marine who runs the group's Memphis office and claims Cherokee blood himself. Turney insists CMA is entirely supported by private donations. "Little old ladies send us $10. Good old boys set up a jug on their tables at gun shows. We've never been supported by any agency of the federal government," said Turney.

According to "Pappy" Hicks, who says he has already made several trips to Honduras with non-Indian teams, the "humanitarian" aid his men will provide includes arms training. "We're not taking weapons," he said, "but the Miskitos have cases of them just rotting there in the jungle that they don't know how to use. We're just going to show them how."

> *'They're fighting communism, aren't they?'*
>
> —Billy Walkabout

Turney said "Our primary mission is to instruct the indigenous people in techniques that more than likely will save their lives. This includes demolition and weapons training." He added that CMA teams on Miskito missions have fired in self-defense occasionally and that volunteers also have been known to work inside Nicaragua.

Asked about rumors now circulating among Indians in Northern California and Oklahoma of a $10,000 fee for the three month tour, Hicks insists that all volunteers will pay their own passage from Louisiana and the CMA pays only in-country living expenses.

"Now don't write that I'm hiring a mercenary army to go fight Daniel Ortega," said Hicks. "that would be a violation of the Neutrality Act." "If money is being offered, it's not coming from our corner," said Turney. "We're volunteers—not recruits."

Speaking from Rapid City, South Dakota, American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Russell Means said the attempt to recruit American Indians "demonstrates just how desperate the Reagan administration is to wreck the agreements being reached between Miskitos and the Nicaraguan government."

An agreement between the Miskito "Misurasata" group and the Nicaraguan government was signed in Mexico City April 21-22. At that time the Nicaraguan government agreed to resume supplying medicine and food to Atlantic coast Indians and to guarantee the resumption of such subsistence activites as fishing, hunting and agriculture in native villages with no "offensive armed actions between responsible forces."

The Sandinistas also promised anmesty to some 50 Miskito prisoners, according to Steve Tullberg of the Washington, DC-based Indian Law Resources Center which has monitored the negotiations between Misurasata leader Brooklyn Rivera and the Sandinistas. He points out that the fundamental issues which sparked the Miskito resistance remain—land, autonomy, and the exploitation of natural resources.

These issues have brought a strong response from some North American Indians. AIM's Means called for North American Indians to "stand with Miskitos against all foreign aggressors." He himself has begun to recruit a group of 100 to go to Miskito territory with "a shovel in one hand and a gun in the other" to ressure the Sandinista government into further agreement.

"The supporters of the Nicaraguan government need to understand that this is a fourth world struggle. The Miskitos are in the fourth world and the Sandinistas in the third. We stand with the native peoples of the world,"

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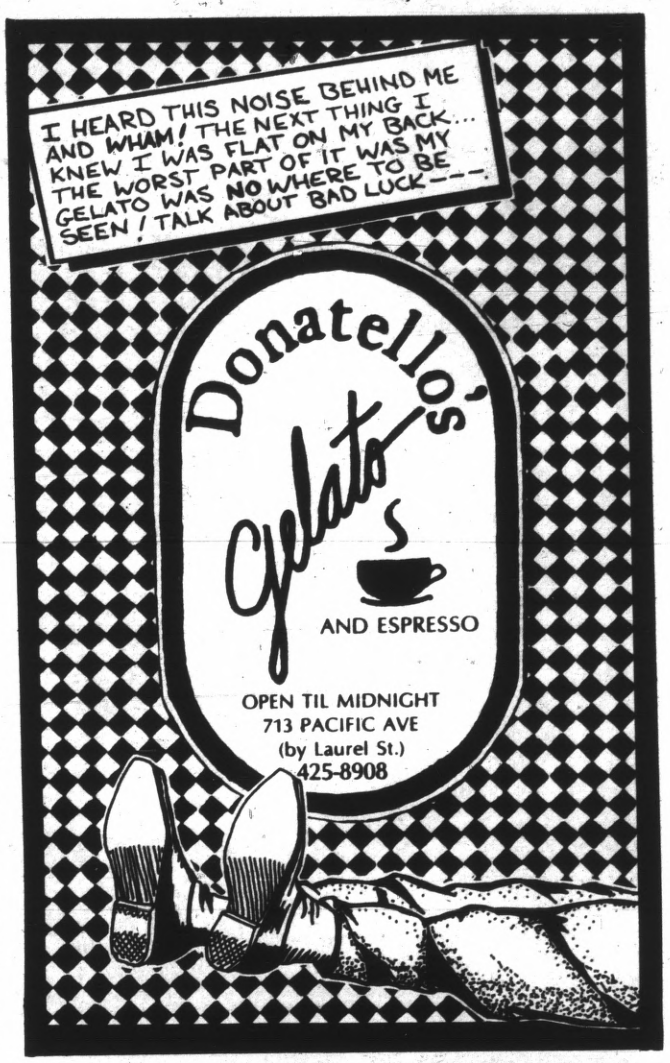
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Vets

said Means. He claims that Rivera's Misurasata organization is in armed struggle against both the contras and the Sandinistas.

CMA, according to Turney, has never supported Misurasata and takes its direction, instead, from Fagoth who remains, in Turney's words, "absolutely the man to see down there," despite his deportation to Miami from Honduras.

"Pappy" Hicks seems to agree with Means' fourth world position. "Whites go down there and make asses of themselves," he explained. "Lots of Vietnam vets who go down there haven't understood the old traditional ways like we can." Hicks does say that Vietnam vets are ideally suited to the Honduras expedition because they've already had combat experience in similar rain forest terrain.

Hicks makes no bones of the fact that he is recruiting among members of the Vietnam Era Veterans Inter-Tribal Asscociation. That group's board chairperson, Billy Walkabout, a former Black Beret like Hicks. "In fact, two of our directors wanted to go down there."

His group has some 500 members, 75 percent of whom saw combat in Vietnam. Some 42,000 Native Americans fought in that country, says Harold Barrs, an Oklahoma City Vets Center worker who does outreach for the organization which he describes as the only Native American Vietnam vets group in the country.

Hicks and Walkabout also say they have worked through the Gourd Dancers, an inter-tribal warrior clan open to all Native American veterans. Gourd dancing, originally a Kiowa tradition, is now a feature of Indian vets' pow wows such as one scheduled in Sisseton, South Dakota, May 24-27, where Hicks says he will map out the Honduras adventure.

"There's no question in our minds that the negotiations between Misurasata and the Sandinistas have embarrassed the Reagan administration and this program to convince Indians to go fight their brothers has been stepped up to disrupt that agreement," commented Bill Means, Russell's brother and the director of the International Indian Treaty Council. "Eighty-seven percent of the Nicaraguan people have enough Indian blood to qualify as Native Americans by US standards. Anytime you get Indians being asked to go kill Indians, you can be sure the US government is involved," he said.

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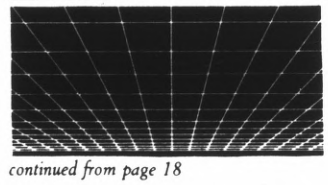


continued from page 18

Computers

described DARPA's SCI proposal as "comical," and Severo Ornstein, chairperson of the Palo Alto-based group Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, questions the reliability of computer technology itself. "It's clear that defense planners intend to use computers in increasingly sophisticated ways," Ornstein said in a recent interview in *High Technology* magazine. "Ironically, as we rely more and more on them, we become more and more endangered."

Computer scientists are also concerned that the Defense Department is having too much impact on the direction of the discipline. A recent report by the New York-based Council on Economic Priorities estimated that 30 percent of the growth of research and development in the US will be related to the "Star Wars" program by 1986, making it a significant competitor with industry and government projects for talent and resources.

Advocates of the swelling defense budget argue that there is significant commerical "spin-off" value generated by defense research and development. They compare DARPA's Strategic Computing Initiative to Japan's "Fifth Generation" program—an $850 million government project researching new applications for computer technology—and claim that the US is competing effectively in the international high-tech race. Critics of defense spending are quick to point out, however, that unlike Japan's project, SCI has no direct commercial application and will not provide the product development required to compete with the Japanese market.

Of course there are still many opportunities for challenging and rewarding careers outside the military-industrial complex. Many small start-up companies offer stimulating work in software development, while mainstream companies such as AT&T and IBM are now pursuing commercial applications of artificial intelligence. But if defense spending continues to spiral, undermining the United States' competitive edge, the balance of computer and information science development will become lopsided. This imbalance in turn, will contribute to difficult decisions or compromises for budding computer scientists and engineers.

But as Pohl pointed out, this is merely a microcosm of the situation we all face. We may not want to develop support systems for nuclear bombs, Pohl said, but it's just a matter of degree. By merely paying our taxes, he pointed out, we all tacitly consent to the arms build-up.

FIAT LUX

California Policy Seminar Call for Proposals

For the fiscal years 1985–87, funds are available to faculty on all University of California campuses and associated federal laboratories who are investigating policy issues on subjects of vital concern to Californians. The Seminar will consider any emerging policy issue of potential interest to state government. Examples of policy issues are energy, toxic substances, federal lands, wildlife preservation, education, health, finance, infrastructure, and economic development. Funded researchers will work on their home campuses and report their findings to the CALIFORNIA POLICY SEMINAR and interested state government officials.

Projects will be accepted for both short- and long-term funding. Short-term projects (funded for between $5,000 and $20,000, on average) should be completed in less than 12 months, with research findings available by March of 1986. Long-term projects will be funded at approximately $50,000 over two years.

Application forms may be obtained from your dean or department chair, and from the CALIFORNIA POLICY SEMINAR (Institute of Governmental Studies, 109 Moses Hall, University of California, Berkeley 94720; phone 415/642-5514; ATSS 8-582-5514).

Israel's Unholy Alliances

by Victor Perera

ISRAEL'S TRADE RELATIONS with South Africa began in earnest in 1962, with the sale to Pretoria of 32 British Centurion tanks. From this relatively modest start, a collaboration has grown over the years that now makes South Africa Israel's closest ally, after the United States.

OPINION

One of the few Israeli observers who has examined this partnership from a critical perspective, as apartheid comes increasingly under the international spotlight, is Professor Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi of Haifa University. In an exhaustive article published in *New Outlook* in 1983, Beit-Hallahmi underscored Israel's particularly troubling collaboration with Pretoria in designing counterinsurgency strategies in Namibia (Southwest Africa) which include Israel's installation of an electric security fence on the Namibian border.

"The article came out, a few colleagues commented on it, some letters were sent—and absolutely nothing happened," remarked Beit-Hallahmi when I met with him in New York, where he is on a year's leave to write a book on Israeli arms sales. "I will do anything to stir a debate on the ethical and political implications of this growing alliance, but on this issue Israelis are in a comatose, moral slumber."

Yoav Karny, a former correspondent for the centrist *Yediot Aharonot*, and probably the best informed journalist on Israel's relations with Africa, shares Beit-Hallahmi's sense of urgency and frustration. "Humane, progressive Zionism is being sold down the Limpopo, the Congo and the Choluteca rivers," he wrote. In other articles he deplored the Israeli Defense Minister's "embracing of apartheid in broad daylight," when then South African Minister John Vorster visited Jerusalem in 1976 to discuss economic and military trade relations.

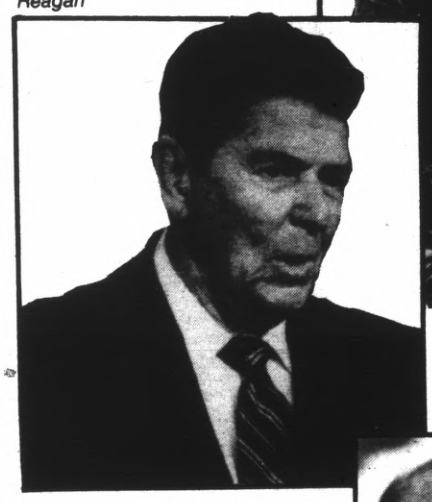
When his articles failed to stir a debate within Israel, Karny took a drastic measure. After a progressive school was chosen by its principal to host a meeting of South African and Israeli diplomats, Karny attended the meeting in a three-piece suit, and asked to speak after several Israeli and South African delegates had their say. The teacher, who took him for the absent South African ambassador, agreed, and Karny proceeded to read, in English and Hebrew, a poem written in 1961 by Ingrid Junker, the disillusioned daughter of a South African cabinet minister who was one of the architects of apartheid. The poem dealt with the murder of a 13-year-old Black youth in Cape Town by a soldier.

The shocked reaction of the South African and Israeli diplomats finally got Karny the hearing his articles failed to receive. He was briefly detained, and later chastised by his editors under pressure from the Education Ministry. But the Hebrew press carried the story, he went on radio and TV, and his career as an international human rights advocate had a dramatic if short-lived surge.

"If that poem had been written 15 years later," Karny said afterward, "the weapon that killed that boy would have been an Uzi or a Galil."

In the wake of Bitburg and its bitter aftermath, Israel's National Unity Government will understandably try to put some distance between itself and the Reagan administration, as it reevaluates its ties to US foreign policy. Israel's alliance with South Africa may also provide it with an alternative economic axis; it diverts international attention from its close collaboration with the Reagan administration's strategies in Central America. But the increasing attention given to the evils of apartheid worldwide will also bring into sharper relief the intricate linkages between Jerusalem and Pretoria, as Beit-Hallahmi and Yoav Karny have warned.

former Guatemala leader Rios Montt;



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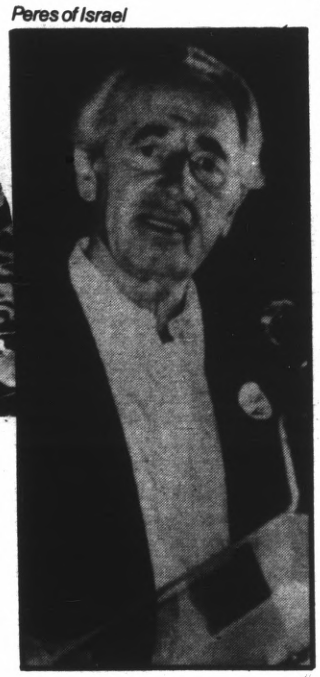
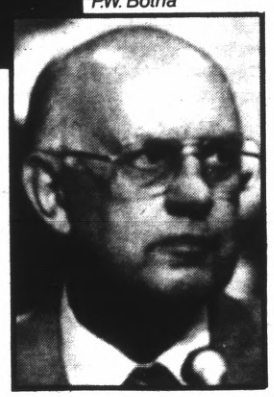


Peres of Israel



South Africa's P.W. Botha

Israeli experts are sounding the alarm over high arms exports; others over immoral ties.

Another focus of international concern has been Israel's sale of Soviet arms it collected in Lebanon to the Nicaraguan contras. This transaction was carried out at the behest of the Reagan administration, in order to circumvent the US congressional ban on arms sales to the contras. One nucleus of opposition to these transactions has been the Israeli Committee in Solidarity with Nicaragua (CSN). Nine of the ten committee members present at one meeting I attended in a Jerusalem suburb were of Latin American backgrounds, and the tenth belonged to a Communist splinter party.

Last November the CSN staged a conference in Kibbutz Harel that 50 participants attended, some of whom later raised questions in the Knesset—the Israeli parliament—about the long-term consequences of arms sales to dictatorial regimes. Knesset member Chaika Grossman, a surviving combatant of the Polish Vilna ghetto uprising during World War II, has traveled to Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinista government, which wants to establish contacts with the Israeli left. Grossman and other members of Mapam, her socialist democratic coalition, invited a Sandinista delegation to visit a Mapam kibbutz to study the possibilities of agricultural exchanges, but the gesture proved to be premature from the Nicaraguan viewpoint.

The CSN met to evaluate the results of a demonstration at the US Embassy, which had been heckled by passing motorists. "To the average Israeli, the ethical issues in arms sales to dictators simply do not exist," said Yvonne Mansbach, secretary of the CSN and a Guatemalan by birth. "What do you care about Nicaragua?" they yelled at us. "What business is it of yours?" We called these hecklers over to discuss the matter with us, but they refused," Mansbach said. "The typical Israeli knows the country is in desperate need of foreign exchange, and arms sales is the quickest way to obtain it. And that's that."

Israel's hard-nosed attitude toward selling arms to despised dictators intensified after the 1973 war with Egypt, when the African client states it had assiduously courted broke relations with Israel, one by one, under pressure from the oil-rich Arab League. As the hundreds of technicians and advisors came home, a hardened, cynical attitude took hold in the defense establishment, a *realpolitik* that viewed the Third World primarily in terms of exploitable resources.

"From now on, we will sell arms to the devils as well as the angels," was the phrase frequently heard from the hawks in the defense establishment, including those who would later plan and carry out the invasion of Lebanon. The underlying premise behind this new pragmatism was that Israel would not allow itself to be judged by different standards than any other country.

Today, as Israel's economy becomes increasingly dependent on the sale of arms to generate foreign revenue, a number of analysts within Israel's own establishment have begun to sound the alarm. In his recently published book, *Israel's Global Reach: Arms as Diplomacy*, Professor Aharon Klieman of Tel Aviv University points out that the defense industry already employs one quarter of the Israeli labor force, and recalls the Likud government's own warning two years ago that arms transfers should not account for more than 25 percent of total industrial exports, a figure Israel may be very close to surpassing.

In another recent study, *Israel's Military-Industrial Complex*, Yoram Peri and Amnon Neubach, who is Prime Minister Shimon Peres' chief economic advisor, go a step further by warning of the perils posed to Israel's democracy when the mammoth defense establishment puts its own interests ahead of those of government and the economy. The more unaccountable the defense establishment and its four chief arms-producing industries become to the knesset and private citizens, the greater the peril to the checks and balances among the legislative, judicial and executive branches that are vital to a functioning democracy.

No doubt the Israeli defense establishment will continue to turn a deaf ear to criticism of its arms policy and diplomacy from abroad; but it can no longer afford to ignore the alarms from its own experts. ✓

Victor Perera, who teaches magazine writing at UCSC, based this article on investigations he did for a longer article which will appear in Mother Jones *magazine this summer.*

Sentiments on Semitism

by Michael Korn

WHILE AUDIENCE MEMbers talked about the May 2 Israel-South Africa forum at UCSC after its close, one man asked some members of Campus Friends of Israel why, as American Jews, we are so sensitive to criticism of Israel. It then hit me that despite their active involvement in the issue, many informed people are sadly lacking in education about Jews and Israel.

OPINION

A May 9 *City on a Hill* article written by Daniel Weiss on the forum characterized the question and answer period of the event as being "marred by allegations of anti-Semitism." It seems that most of the students who attended the forum do not understand what makes certain criticisms of Israel anti-Semitic, and others not. For many at the forum, and in the campus community at large, the resons why anti-Isreal sentiment is anti-Semitic must be made clear. These questions can not be answered in one concrete statement but must be looked at in a broad perspective.

First of all, as the panelists pointed out, it is technically incorrect to use the term anti-Semitic to mean anti-Jew, since Arabs are also Semites. In the same vein, the term Arab is not necessarily restricted to non-Jews living in the nations of the Middle East save Israel. Arabs are people who have roots in the land of Arabia. By this standard many Jews and citizens of Israel qualify as Arabs. But for the sake of clarity, I'll refer to anti-Semitism as a policy or disposition which opposes the Jews, and the term Arab will refer to non-Jews living in the nations of the Middle East.

Israel is a Jewish state, born as a result of Biblical law, Jewish perserverance, and world obligation. According to the Bible, God made a covenant with Abraham, the world's first Jew, promising his descendants the land later to be called Israel. God confirmed the bond with Abraham through Jacob's twelve sons, who were the ancestors of the twelve tribes referred to as the Children of Israel.

After the realization of God's covenant, a famine forced the inhabitants of the Middle East to ask the king of Egypt, Pharoah, for food. Pharoah gave the people food in exchange for their land. When the next king of Egypt saw that the children of Jacob were multiplying too fast, he enslaved them, keeping them from overthrowing his kingdom. From that point on, the Children of Israel wanted to return to Canaan, present-day Israel. This desire to return to Zion (Jerusalem) is called Zionism—thus Zionism has been in practice since the Jews were enslaved in Egypt more than 4500 years ago. Most Soviet, Yemenite, and Ethiopian Jews still long to return to Israel, while Jews from North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia, and other parts of Africa maintain their commitment to Zionism.

The beginning of the 20th century marked a resurgence of Zionism around the world. Russia, under the rule of the czar, had been oppressing Jews by means of pogroms—unofficial demonstrations which devestated Jewish towns—followed soon after by expulsion from the land. In the Middle East, Jews in several countries, including Syria, Egypt, and Yemen, were attempting to live under official anti-Semitic rule. Though anti-Semitism in the Western countries wasn't as blatant, it existed nonetheless, voiced largely through individual's ignorance of Jewish culture, religion, and Jews themselves, the Jews of Russia, the Middle East, and to a lesser extent, the rest of the world, were calling for a one-way ticket to Zion, where they could live without being persecuted by their own leaders.

Twentieth-century anti-Semitism reached its peak during the world-wide depression of the late '20s and early '30s. The situation for Soviet and Middle Eastern Jews hadn't improved, and the Jews of the rest of the world were discriminated against because they were viewed as responsible for the depression. This wave of anti-Semitism culminated in the murdering of six million Jews in Europe during World War II. After the war a cry was heard around the world from the remaining six million Jews for a safe homeland of their own.

Out of a sense of realization and obligation, the world community established through the United Nations (UN) a Jewish state in Canaan, Judea, Palestine, Israel—whatever you want to call it: A little corner of the world where Jews know that they are welcome.

Before discussing a permanent Jewish state, Britain partitioned 80 percent of what was then Palestine and formed a new Arab state there called Trans Jordan. In 1947, a plan was drawn up by the UN that would divide the rest of Palestine into two different countries—one Jewish, the other Arab. This never passed, mostly due to an Arab boycott of the "partition" plan, which triggered animosity toward the Arab countries from the rest of the world community. The UN General Assembly rejected the Arab demand for a strictly Arab state. Most of the world community strongly favored a separate UN resolution giving the land to the Jews, and the UN adopted it in November of 1947. This led to the re-birth of Israel on May 14, 1948.

I don't want to defend the legitimacy of the UN resolution; any supporter of Israel is going to accept the resolution, and any enemy of Israel is going to question the legitimacy of the UN and its decision to grant a piece of land to a specific people.

> *Israel is a part of me, my people, my home.*

MANY JEWS FEEL DEFENsive when Israel is criticized, whether or not the criticism is malicious. From a personal standpoint, I have grown to consider Israel as a part of me, shared by my parents, grandparents, and almost every Jew in the world. In an existential and transpersonal way, it is my home.

A seemingly eternal dream came to life in 1948, and in retrospect, I remember feeling a sense of urgency coming from my religious school teachers that I couldn't explain whenever they talked about the importance of Israel's existence. They said that I was personally responsible for keeping Israel alive. I remember hearing many times that "If we don't stand up for Israel, nobody will." I thought it was ridiculously paranoid to adamantly voice my support for Israel, here in the United States, out of a fear of a country's destruction on the other side of the world. My naivete quickly disappeared when I left my Jewish community in Los Angeles and came to Santa Cruz.

At UCSC I realized why my religious teachers defended Israel so vehemently. I met people with a variety of interests, some of which conflicted with mine. For the first time I heard, with my own ears, certain people challenge Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state. Capturing the emotions I felt at the time is difficult; I could say I was defensive, threatened, unprepared and scared, but even those words are inadequate. When I question myself as to why I feel as I do, all I can come up with is, "Israel is part of me, my people, my home." Confronted with these challenges, I was motivated and obligated to act politically.

I was forced to educate myself, with the help of a few other Jews, about Israel, and I tried to defend its right to exist. But how could one defend a country's right to exist without sounding like an historical evangelist? It didn't matter that I was a Theatre Arts and Psychology major, and that I didn't know a thing about politics. It was my duty to defend Israel from those who believed that it shouldn't be there, because I felt that few others would.

While many Jews are sensitive to anti-Israeli sentiment, other Jews are relatively indifferent to it. I define anti-Israeli sentiment—whether expressed verbally, symbolically or through economic sanctions—as a challenge to Israel's right to exist in this world. So when someone charges that my people don't have a right to live in their home—the Jewish homeland—that is anti-Semitic. This does not mean that we can't share our land with another people that acknowledges our existence.

Criticism of Israel can be either constructive or destructive. Destructive criticism of Israel is anti-Semitic, because it implies that destroying Israel is the only way to solve a given problem. Constructive criticism—that wh. promotes a more healthy environment in Israel—is productive, and is much less threatening when it comes from a supporter of Israel's right to exist, whether Jewish or non-Jewish. This position regarding criticism of Israel is not rare among Jews nor is it unanimous.

I do not wish to imply that the emotional response of all Jews is indentical. But despite the difference of opinion as to why Israel should exist, there is virtual unanimity on the question of whether Israel should *be there* for the world's Jews. Israel is an ethnic bond that keeps all the Jews of the world within one phone call of each other, though we are scattered through the four corners of the world, pursuing different lifestyles.

Israel is a political as well as a religious, cultural, and ethnic entity for me. The plight of the Palestinian Arabs, Israel's economic recovery, Israel's trade with South Africa, Central America, and the US, the peace process, Jewish-Black relations, and Israel's right to exist are just a few political issues that need to be addressed and reconciled.

Biblical law, Zionism, and UN acceptance are the foundations that supported and promoted the birth of the state of Israel. Along with my spiritual and emotional attachments, they form an inseparable bond between the Jewish state and me. If the students of UCSC can understand the emotional and spiritual bond that Jews feel toward Israel, it will do much toward realizing peace and the compromises that have to be made before peaceful coexistence is a reality between Israel and its neighbors. ✓

Michael Korn is a member of UCSC's Campus Friends of Israel.

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

Breaking Silence

Reeling with Pain

by Janice Mazurek

"SILENCE IS GOLDEN," wrote 19th century thinker Thomas Carlyle. But for a child who's been sexually abused, silence can be crippling. While public awareness of incest and child molestation is growing, most victims, until recently, have been forced to endure their ordeal alone—in silence.

Producer and director Theresa Tollini has created a film about addressing, remembering and overcoming that silence. Her 58-minute documentary *Breaking Silence* offers personal accounts from nine Bay Area survivors of sexual abuse, as well as accounts from their family members and the personal testimony of one offender.

Tollini skillfully interweaves their personal accounts with colorful, often powerful imagery. Children's crayon drawings, home movies, faded family snapshots and journal entries flash across the screen as visual cues. The apple-pie normalcy of the "All-American" family setting depicted in the film's home movie clips contrasts sharply with the knowledge of a child being molested just beyond the faded film-reel scenes.

It is precisely this incredulity surrounding incest which prompted the 29-year-old filmmaker to begin her project nearly five years ago. "I had to go to Webster's [dictionary] to look the word up," said Tollini in a recent interview with *City on a Hill*. "Even then," she said, "I just couldn't believe it was happening in such staggering numbers."

According to figures cited in the film, a recent study revealed that among a random sample of 938 women, one out of every three—regardless of race or socioeconomic background—had been sexually molested by her 18th birthday. Of those molested, one out of six had identified themselves as a victim of incest during childhood. According to Tollini, men are believed to be molested just as frequently.

Tollini first became aware of the extent of the problem through an acquaintance who worked as a child abuse investigator for the police department in Stockton. Tollini was startled by her friend's claim that a large number of children are victims of sexual abuse. She was even more alarmed by the lack of public awareness on the issue. As recently as 1979 only one film existed on the subject. In addition, said Tollini, most cases of child molestation were dismissed from court due to "insufficient evidence." Often, Tollini explained, "That means a four-year-old couldn't remember the time or day they were molested."

A graduate of the film program at San Francisco City College, Tollini worked as a production assistant on several Bay Area film projects before breaking away to start her own project. Tired of what she called the "male-dominated" world of movie making, Tollini founded the Berkeley-based non-profit Future Educational Films to begin work on *Breaking Silence*. The film was made on $140,000 from private grants and donations.

"I had days where I just sat down and cried," said Tollini of her first attempts at the project. "I kept thinking, I'm not strong enough—this is just too damn painful. There was the difficulty of the issue itself, resistance from the people I sought for help, and of course," she added, "raising money."

Tollini spent the first few months thoroughly researching the subject and consulting numerous Northern California therapists who specialize in treating survivors of sexual abuse. Tollini admitted, however, that "it wasn't until I started talking with victims and relating their situations with my own family experience that I became personally involved."

Although she was never sexually abused, Tollini said there were incidences of physical abuse during her childhood. Her father was distant and "always seemed to have the last word," she said. Tollini's mother, on the other hand was "acquiescent," a trait she attributes to homes where incest occurs.

Photo by JANICE MAZUREK

Theresa Tollini, Bay Area filmmaker, spent years talking to incest surviviors for her film.

During the year and a half she spent talking to survivors and searching for those willing and ready to participate in the film, Tollini increasingly found that her own family experience strongly resembled those of the survivors. She said there is a power imbalance in these families and explained that this imbalance is usually characterized by a "strong father-weak mother." Tollini also noted a lack of communication in these homes. "There was a lot of silence in my house . . . I think that's true in houses where incest occurs,"

The "strong father-weak mother" theme is recurrent throughout the testimony of those subjects who are depicted in *Breaking Silence*. "When our father came home," recounted one victim, "we'd just walk around on eggshells. . .he [the abuser] was like a time-bomb waiting to explode."

Laverne, a mother whose husband molested her two eldest daughters, recalled her own inertia: "I stopped talking. . . I just wanted to scream. . . I stopped communicating with my kids. I asked myself 'how could it happen to us?'—I just couldn't handle it."

David, who sexually abused his daughter, attested to the need to feel "strong" and "in control." A victim of child abuse himself, David says he felt that sexually abusing his daughter was a way to re-affirm his own masculinity.

A critical observer might suspect that Tollini included these particular people to achieve poetic ends. All decisions surrounding the film's content, however, were made by members of the cast, production and research staff—99 percent of whom were victims of molestation. "It [the film] was their truths," said Tollini. "I simply structured it around them."

In addition, the technical crew—all of whom were women—recieved extensive instruction on the subject of child molestation. They were also required to attend meetings of Parents United—a group of male incest offenders and victims. "I didn't want anyone to go cold in this project," Tollini said.

What began as a film project, developed, in time, into a support network. Tollini held monthly meetings at her home where cast and crew members discussed the film's content as well as their own feelings and experiences with incest and sexual abuse.

During production and filming a therapist was always on hand. "We put aside the notion that you can't bring your personal problems to work," said Tollini, adding "not a day went by when one of us wasn't crying about something. Crying was accepted. . .we talked, we worked things through."

While the personal accounts of the people filmed seem strained and clearly painful, their testimony never seems forced or guarded. The subjects are at ease with the camera—so much so that the camera's presence sometimes seems to slip away, leaving just the speaker and the viewer.

Since its release last October *Breaking Silence* has recieved awards at both the Chicago International Film Festival and the Hemisfilm International Festival. After showing in Santa Rosa, 21 people who were molested as children or were offenders themselves sought therapy after seeing the film, according to an emergency response worker there.

While directed toward incest survivors and offenders, Tollini hopes there's a message in her film for everyone: "I'd like people to just stop and reassess their lives, their families and their upbringing. Perhaps they can begin to take responsibility for negative experiences sustained at home and make a commitment to the world to give back something better." "Of course," she added, "I've got this notion that everything in this world is just supposed to be hunky dory. . .I need to learn everything sometimes just isn't that way."

Obviously, *Breaking Silence* is not a cure-all to end the sexual abuse of children; but it is a clear illustration that breaking the cycle of silence and alienation is a beginning for addressing some of the social ills which cultivate incest and sexual abuse. ✓

Breaking Silence *will premiere in Santa Cruz on May 29 at 7:30pm at the Louden Nelson Center.*

All decisions surrounding the film's content were made by members of the cast, production and research staff—99 percent of whom were survivors of molestation.

Parenting, Studying, Surviving

An Uneasy Balance

by Linda Turpin

UCSC'S FAMILY STUdent Housing (FSH) complex sits on one of the choicest pieces of real estate in Santa Cruz county. Built 15 years ago, the 199 two-bedroom apartments are bounded on one side by scrub oak, redwoods, and sunny meadows, and on the other side by tennis courts and a stretch of well-kept playing field.

Living in this country club setting are many students —mostly women— whose income consists of a combination of financial aid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or child support. In Family Student Housing, families headed by re-entry women who are single mothers outnumber those families with both parents living in the home: 70 families are headed by single mothers; eight are headed by single fathers; 63 families have both parents living in the home; and 56 families are married couples with no children. A high percentage of the single re-entry women with children are full-time students.

These numbers indicate a critical need for the university to take another look at the commonly-held myths of the older university student, and to recognize and address the problems and needs unique to this segment of the student population.

Family Student Housing was built for the old model of students as parents. In the old situation both parents are in the home—one parent attending school and the other parent attending to children and household. Mommy keeps the home fire burning, the cupboards full, the laundry clean, and the children quiet, while daddy puzzles out plant metabolism in the study nook.

This model is increasingly out of date. But out-dated or not, it does have one thing going for it: each adult in the family unit is responsible for one job. He studies; she shops and cooks. He sits in a lecture hall; she sits in the emergency room waiting for the x-rays of their son's broken leg. He stays up till the wee hours in the library; she gets up at 4am with a teething baby.

This division of labor is the primary difference between the old model and the new reality of the older student: work formerly done by two people is now done by one person—the single mother. The shift from a two-parent to one-parent family represents a drastic difference in the approach a woman is able to take toward her education, and also limits her breadwinning options.

Redefining the older university student means talking about her two most pressing and immediate needs: housing and childcare. And talking about housing and childcare means talking about money.

Even with Family Student Housing's approved $10 rent increase due to take effect in July, FSH's current $385 a month rent rate is still the best deal in town. Particularly during the summer—when financial aid stops—paying $385 for housing instead of the typical off-campus rate of $650-$750 per month for a two-bedroom house is crucial for families who may be subsisting on AFDC alone. For a family of four, the AFDC allotment is $660 a month.

But right now, 113 families are on the waiting list for FSH apartments, waiting time is about ten months, and according ot Assistant Director of Housing Services John Gorman, there are no plans to build additional family housing.

However, other construction projects are taking shape. Contractors are currently designing and bidding on projects to accommodate a maximum of 350 single students, according to Gorman. Also, single graduate student housing for 40 students has been approved, and UCSC is building new housing for purchase by faculty.

It is not accidental that no plans exist for building more homes for UCSC students with families: women with children are just not profitable. The student apartments at Kresge have roughly the same floor space as the FSH apartments. However, the seven-person Kresge suite pulls in over five times that of a Family Student Housing apartment—that's a $1960 check made out to UC Regents each month compared to FSH's $385. According to Gorman, "UCSC housing must totally pay it's own expenses, and must set aside funds for repair. The whole housing operation has to pay its own way."

Adequate income is a big problem for single mothers, and housing costs are usually the biggest outlay in anyone's budget. Financial Aid Office Director Kathleen Little estimates that just about all the single mothers in Family Student Housing receive financial aid, but they are the fortunate. The unfortunate are those mothers on Family Student Housing's waiting list, who are currently trying to pay Santa Cruz rents to house their families.

During the financially len months, when financial aid is unavailable, one parent in the two-parent home can take a summer job, while the other parent stays home with the children. For the single mother, the prospect of summer work brings with it a massive tangle of childcare problems: school-age children are out of school, and even if her younger children attend Family Student Housing's daycare center during the academic year, that program shuts its doors during the summer. So before she can even think of looking for work, she faces the task of locating hard-to-find, expensive care for children of varying ages.

Within the confines of a 24-hour day in her school year, the single mother attempts to sandwich in the requirements of her life—shopping, cooking, carpooling, taking children to dentist's and doctor's appointments—between class time. She streamlines her routines as much as possible: pizzas are frozen, dusting is history, and babysitters are chosen with less care than she's comfortable with. Study time almost becomes a luxury, and Cowell College's motto—"The pursuit of truth in the company of friends"—can begin to sound as remote as the sentiment stitched on a sampler.

The shift from a two-parent to one-parent family represents a drastic difference in the approach a woman is able to take toward her education.

ACCORDING TO SANTA Cruz Child Development Resource Center coordinator Marcia Meyer, the picture of affordable, available childcare throughout the county is not a pretty one. In January through March of this year, the Child Development Switchboard fielded 911 phone calls for childcare referrals. Of these parents looking for childcare, "36.4 percent did not find the care they were looking for," says Meyer. And the cost of childcare can range from approximately $200-$450 a month for full-time care for one child.

UCSC offers families some childcare options, but not enough. The Family Student Housing Childcare Center, situated within the housing complex, has waiting lists for both its daycare program for two- to eight-year-olds, and after-school program for six- to eight-year-olds. Both programs only operate during the academic year. They are state-subsidized, with priority given to low-income students, and charge on a sliding scale. The cost for those currently enrolled in the programs range from no fee to $1.50 a day, according to FSH Childcare Center staffmember Kerry Mckeon. The Childcare Center also operates an infant care center for children under two which charges a flat hourly fee of $2.40—adding up to $432 a month for full-time care.

The infant care program is open to faculty and staff as well as students, and while there are some slots available for specific hours, the infant program has started a waiting list for those whose needs are not served by the hours now available. Whether that infant care center will remain open during the summer has not been decided. The Granary, a daycare center at the foot of the campus which also serves faculty and staff, is open year-round. Partially subsidized by registration fees ,the Granary charges students $148 for full-time care for one child, and faculty and staff pay $225 monthly. But the Granary's waiting list is long.

FSH also offers an after-school drop-in recreation program for children who live in Family Student Housing, but according to director Sharon Miller, its purpose is only to provide interesting activities for children after school—not to provide supervision. Children are not signed in, and are free to come and go as they please.

For the parent at home—the old model—the program is fine; children have access to games, and arts and crafts. But for the parent in class, the lack of an adult responsible for supervision makes the drop-in center useless as a form of childcare.

This year, the first week of UCSC's

spring quarter coincided with public school's Easter vacation week, so many mothers were confronted with the problem of starting classes while their young children were out of school. Mothers did the best they could; children were given strict instructions to stay put at the recreation center, and young children were left in charge of even younger siblings.

Easter week horror stories abound, and the line between a horror story and a statistic is tenuous: one usually watchful eight-year-old boy lost track of his three-year-old brother at the recreation center, and the three-year-old wandered home by himself to an empty house. In another instance a mother came home from class to find a pile of freshly burnt matches near the kerosene lamp.

By the end of the first week of the quarter, many mothers were already a week behind. With no childcare, they had no time to study.

UCSC—the baby in the University of California family—is about to begin a growth spurt. Other UC campuses are filling up, and UCSC must either increase enrollment, or forfeit additionasl state money. The Twenty Year Planning Committee—composed of faculty, administrators, and students appointed by Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer—is formulating a plan that will not only point the direction in which growth will occur, but which will influence funding priorites as well.

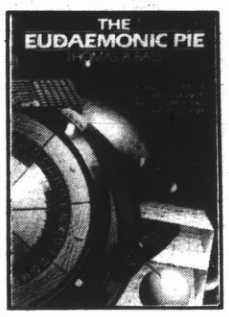
Priorities in funding will either support or disenfranchise various segments of the student population. With plans for expansion, UCSC has the opportunity—through direct funding of programs and services—to create a diverse student body by including those now severely underrepresented and under-supported: students with families, people of color, and working people.

Single mothers at UCSC are not only attending college to pursue truth, The undeniable truth of their lives is that they have families to support. A woman who returns to school carries with her—as silently and constantly as snapshots in a wallet—the hope that with a degree she may escape entrapment in a dead-end, low-paying job.

A policy of benign neglect towards this group of students could ultimately have the effect of edging re-entry womne out of school and into the typing pool.

UCSC has two choices: either to actively encourage those members of the larger community who have traditionally been denied access to a university education; or to continue on its present course—a course which will result in an even whiter, younger, and more middle-class student body.

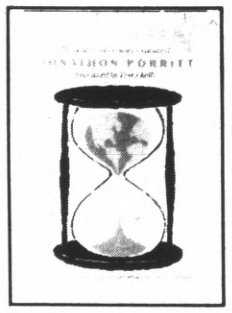
TWO BOOK SIGNINGS AT BOOKSHOP SANTA CRUZ



THURSDAY, MAY 23RD AT 4:30 PM

Thomas Bass will be at Bookshop on Thursday afternoon to sign copies of his new book, **The Eudaemonic Pie,** which is the true story of Santa Cruz whiz kids vs. the Nevada roulette tables; or "Why would anyone play roulette without wearing a computer in his shoe."

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH AT 7 PM



Jonathan Porritt will be at Bookshop Friday night to sign copies of his new book, **Seeing Green: The Politics of Ecology Explained,** which explains how the European Green Movement can lead us to a better future. **Seeing Green** has a forward by Petra Kelly.

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WOMEN'S *clips*

"There's strange fear that if women ever learn to fight, every man would be in imminent danger, which may say something about the guilt of the ruling class."
—Andrea Medea and Kathleen Thompson

Chlamydia Detection

Scientists have developed a 30-minute test to detect chlamydia tracomatis, a sexually transmitted disease that strikes up to ten million people in the US each year. Chlamydia is the leading cause of infertility in women and has been spreading faster than gonorrhea and herpes—despite the fact that it is easily treated with antibiotics.

One reason chlamydia is so widespread is because it is difficult to detect. Often chlamydia shows no symptoms, and testing and treatment costs are high.

Symptoms of chlamydia which do appear—burning, painful urination, vaginal discharge, pelvic and abdominal pains—resemble those of gonorrhea. Dr. Donald Avoy, who developed the new diagnostic test, told the San Jose *Mercury News*, "If a doctor suspects gonorrhea, he'll [sic] give the patient penicillin. If the patient has chlamydia and gonorrhea, the penicillin will suppress the symptoms and allow the chlamydia to grow."

The new diagnostic test developed by Avoy may help chlamydia sufferers receive treatment. The only test previously available required 48 to 72 hours to complete. In addition to taking only 30 minutes, the new test costs half as much as the old one.

Roe vs. Wade At Risk

The US Supreme Court announced last week that it will review an appeal of lower court rulings which stated that key portions of the Illinois Abortion Law of 1975 were unconstitutional. To many feminists and legal workers, the decision to reconsider the ruling indicates that the court may be preparing to reverse its position on abortion rights. The appeal was brought before the court jointly by the state of Illinois and an anti-abortion group, Americans United for Life.

The Illinois law made it illegal for a doctor to cause the death of a viable fetus by performing an abortion. Both the Chicago Federal District Court and the US Court of Appeals struck this down on the grounds that it was too vague and would interfere with a doctor's medical judgement.

The law also required doctors to inform clients that certain types of birth control are "abortifacients." Meaning they allow conception, but prevent the fertilized egg from developing. The IUD is such a device. The US Court of Appeals declared this section of the law unconstitutional because it "forces the physician to act as the mouthpiece for the state's theory of life"—incorporating the view that life begins at conception.

After the law was ruled unconstitutional, it was amended; however the amended version has not yet been reviewed by the Federal District Court, which first ruled against the law. The Supreme Court's decision to hear the case is surprising in light of the fact that it ordinarily refuses to hear cases on laws no longer on the books.

Ironically, the lower courts applied the Supreme Court's own precedents in striking down the statute. In a six to three vote two years ago, the Supreme Court reaffirmed its 1973 decision in Roe vs. Wade that made abortion a right protected by the constitution.

The Supreme Court will review the Illinois case together with the federal court ruling that Pennsylvania's Abortion Control Act was unconstitutional. With two cases being argued, the abortion issue will be a highly visible part of the court's term next fall.

Porn Review Panel

Saying that pornography has "radically changed, with more emphasis on extreme violence" US Attorney General Edwin Meese named an eleven-member panel to examine violent pornography and review ways to "control" it. Meese said the panel would be "particularly concerned with the quest to combat pornography... [but] we do not in any way plan to infringe on First Amendment rights."

Meese announced the appointments May 20, naming a conservative Virginia prosecutor, Henry Hudson, as head of the panel. Hudson has successfully curtailed the sale of all pornographic material in Arlington, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, DC. Hudson told the New York *Times* that his record qualified him for the position on the panel. But Barry Lynn, legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) said Hudson doesn't have "a strong civil liberties record."

Lynn also told the New York *Times* that he feared the commission was formed "to dream up new ways to curtail speech about human sexuality." He said that only a small percentage of pornographic material is graphically violent. "I'm afraid there's a train marked 'censorship' which has just left the station," he added. Lynn also said that an overabundance of law-enforcement officials were chosen for the panel.

The Department of Justice has allocated $400,000-$500,000 for the study, which should be completed by June 1986.

Pay for Foreign Service Rendered

Government protocol has traditionally called for wives of US Foreign Service officials to perform such duties as hosting visiting military officers and attending various public diplomatic occasions—for many it is a full-time job. Now, Foreign Service spouses want to be paid for what they do, and several have written a proposal to achieve this aim.

A 1972 law officially recognized the wives of Foreign Service officers as private individuals. The law held that the government did not have a right to levy any duties upon them. However, the authors of the latest proposal argue that the 1972 law did nothing to alter the status of Foreign Service spouses, and that the government merely continues to treat them as it has always done by not rewarding them for the tasks that they are forced to perform. These tasks, the authors say, affect their husbands' appointments, promotions and reputations.

The proposal would earn the wives of Foreign Service officers about $20,000 per year, which would bring the total payroll for Foreign Service wives to $20 million for next year. The plan is the first of its kind, and it has already gained support from the State Department and Capitol Hill. Several members of Congress and one Senator, Charles Mathias, a Republican from Maryland, have announced that they will sponsor a bill to be sent to both houses, but no legislation has been drafted yet.

Stolpe's Stylistic Mystique

by Robin Somers

"ART," EXPLAINS DANiel Stolpe, "depends on the courage of the artist to deal with the mental and spiritual issues of our time." For Stolpe, an artist of regional and national recognition, a prime issue is the belief in the mystic powers of nature struggling in a culture of spiritual degeneration.

A ten-year inhabitant of Santa Cruz, Stolpe has found his niche behind an unlocked cyclone gate among a cluster of old warehouse buildings, where his studio and gallery performs the dual function of home. Stolpe lives with his art; his livingroom is a gallery of woodcuts, etchings, lithographs, paintings and bronzes.

His studio is rich with art in an array of mediums and stages. A table is littered with charcoal sketches of males and females in various forms of embrace. Behind a partition wall, pieces of flat metal are remnants of a medium he is curently only playing with.

There's a disconcerting frankness to Stolpe's images—exposed female genitalia from which grown spiders emerge, a woman on hands and knees joined in passion with a lusting

Photo by ROBIN SOMERS

coyote. Coyote is intended as a symbolization of human desire; not a pornographic depiction of bestiality. "Pornography," explains Stolpe, "is a deviant form of sexuality rooted in Judeo-Christian denial of the power of sex." His work is erotic, an honest expression of sexuality derived from the basic instincts for survival. The power of the work—the directness of the statement—strengthens our own sense of power and sensuality, and in this sense the erotic quality of the work serves as a glandular vehicle to transport the viewer to a higher source of power within the context of nature. Stople's work is a continual reminder of the potency of humans when the species lived with, rather than against, the earth.

Stolpe has spent the last 25 of his 45 years seriously developing and working as an artist. Born in Los Angeles, his talent was recognized and encouraged from childhood. Yet *becoming* an artist was quite another matter. As he put it, "to be an artist in a middle class working family wasn't something that seemed to be in the cards." He fought for his career, as he fights in his work, with the underlying belief that "it never makes sense to live life without having something worth living for."

Stolpe received his formal education at Pasadena City College and the Los Angeles County Art Institute. During this period, a trip to the Vincent Van Gogh art exhibit triggered his realization that school wasn't giving him what he needed to create. He found inspiration buried in the pages of literary classics, especially among the writings of James Joyce. Joyce's philosophy that artistic value lies in the ability to evoke emotion beyond pity has guided Stolpe's artistic hand. The influence is still evident in his works, exemplified by figures performing on the thin edge of existence, dividing violence, and horror from desire and humor: a mythic Daedalus forced to watch his son Icarus, fall while he remains in flight, Coyote sick and farting into the sun because of his disregard for the elements of nature.

In the early '60s, Stolpe dropped out of the Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles (which he attended under a scholarship) to serve an apprenticeship with artist Don LaVeire Turner, an instructor at Otis who worked out of his printmaking studio/home. There Stolpe learned the down-to-earth, everyday routine of being an artist in the practical sense.

Although of Swedish and German heritage, Stolpe's attachment to and insight in Native American myths and rituals has remained the strongest and most consistent element of his work. The tribal values which he associates with in his work were primarily influenced by his three years among the coastal Swinomish Indians of Puget Sound, Washington.

It was during these years with the Swinomish that Stolpe became involved in experiences which flavored his view of reality. While living on the reservation he participated in the ritual feasts, funerals, and daily routines of the people. "I began," says Stolpe, "To consciously accept the spirits of the natural world as a part of the everyday lives of the people. The meaning of the spirits became a way of life, not just a stylistic application of form in by art."

Currently, the Native American image which dominates Stolpe's work is that of Coyote and Coyote's counterpart, Trickster. "Coyote," says Stolpe, "is hard to define. He is a force that governs all things." Through Coyote, Stolpe has been able to allow the forces of joy and darkness to exist at once—an expression of the constant struggle to create balance out of the two opposing forces

"Coyote and Trickster are one and the same, alter egos of one being," he explains. "Coyote is the lighter part

which allows us to laugh at ourself and be foolish, the part which includes curiosity and the childlike qualities which enable us to go on to something new with confidence, instead of looking at all the reasons we might fail. Trickster, on the other hand, is the diabolical quality in ourself, ready to tear us apart when we make a mistake. Trickster is the one that leads us into things through greed lust and power."

Coyote is the central figure in Stolpe's latest series, *Coyote Cycle,* unveiled last month at Bookshop Santa Cruz, and on display until mid-June at the Sash Mill Print Gallery. It is a collection of seven vividly-colored Coyote woodcuts, and text from seven Coyote plays (written by Murray Mednick); the plays are the writers modern creation derived from traditional native American Coyote stories. Currently, Stolpe is visiting Santa Fe, where his bronze Coyote sculptures are being shown at the Shidoni Gallery.

How the image of Coyote came to dominate his most recent work is another story which Stolpe tells in the context of his decision to remain headquartered in Santa Cruz: "Shortly after I came to Santa Cruz in the mid-70s I found a Coyote that had been poisoned lying in the street. I brought him into my studio, called a veterinarian friend who specializes in rare and endangered species, and we treated the coyote for poisoning. Unfortunately he died. It affected me in the sense that Coyote was present in the area, that Santa Cruz was coyote country, a place of hope. I began to let the spirit of Coyote enter my work, and I've come to realize more than ever what Indian medicine people mean when the say 'when the bear, wolf and eagle return to the land we will be healed.' "

The impact of Stolpe's Coyote is such that Dennis Banks, co-founder of the American Indian Movement, refers to Stolpe and his work as a "fresh rain of hope" for the future. If he truly is a "fresh rain" we can become a part of that as well, for as Stolpe reminds us, "Coyote is alive in any of us that are curious enough to look and listen."

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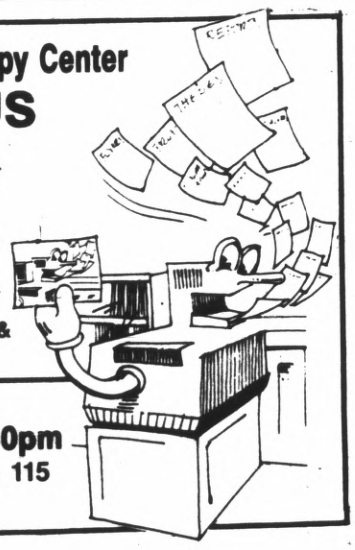

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Medea Recast and Reconsidered

by Jason Roberts and Marcia Howell

IT WAS AN OLD LEGEND even before Euripedes immortalized it 3000 years ago, yet the tragedy of Medea is still more compelling than anything *Dynasty* or *Dallas* can offer. The tale of a Colchis conjurer seduced and betrayed by the adventurer Jason is rich with elements that translate vividly to the modern stage: the intermingling of sex and politics, the clash of power and cultures. Rage. Revenge. Murder.

In the new translation and production of *Medea* debuting on campus this week, Euripedes' classical-era classic is doubly reinterpreted. Student director Christopher Grabowski (*American Buffalo, Last Summer at Bluefish Cove*) has transferred the action to a circa-1957 Hollywood, where conformity and McCarthyism clash with exoticism and naked ambition. The translation, recently completed by UCSC Associate Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature Mary-Kay Gamel, is also modernized—in outlook as well as language.

A rehearsal scene in the Quarry.

While teaching *Medea* over the years, Gamel became dissatisfied with the interpretation that most translations seem to impose on the work. "The perplexing thing is that Medea commits unforgiveable acts, and yet she's not the villian of the play," she said. "I don't know if you can paint Euripedes as 'feminist,' but it's clear that Medea is a sympathetic character . . . and yet some versions just make her out to be a deranged, subhuman being consumed with sexual jealousy."

Gamel's translation takes a different tack. "I don't think that Medea cared too much about who her husband slept with. She was being betrayed utterly, not just sexually . . . her world was shattered in such a way that violence was inevitable."

The *Medea* project began six months ago, when Grabowski approached Gamel for technical advice. "He asked me what translation would I recommend, and I said, 'oh, there's just no good translation,' " Gamel recalled. "Then he suggested: how about writing one? And I said sure, thinking I'd have months to do it."

The translation took longer than Gamel expected, with the final scenes not being completed until three weeks ago, well into production. Gamel still refers to her text as a "working copy," suggesting that un il curtain time the work remains in flux.

Only a handful of departures from Euripedes' original language were necessary to modify the translation to Grabowski's directorial vision. "A few times Medea is said to be banished in the original, and here she's said to be blacklisted," explains Gamel. The words are contemporary in their pacing and idiom yet semantically not far removed from the Greek original:

As for what you've said about our leaders,
Be grateful all they're doing is exiling you.
You refused to shut up, kept those stupid accusations coming
And now you're blacklisted.

Many of the principals of *Medea* should be familiar to local theatergoers. Veteran actress Patti Fitchen (*Bluefish Cove, Crimes of the Heart*) performs the title role, while Michael Wallenstein (*Working, American Buffalo*) plays Jason as a vain, cigarette-smoking movie star, making his entrances and exits in a vintage Thunderbird convertible. Jeff Evans, King Lear in last year's acclaimed campus production, is once again regal as Creon, the King of Corinth/Movie Producer whose daughter Jason intends to wed after shedding Medea.

Grabowski has taken advantage of the open spaces of the Quarry Theater to compose a production on the scale of Hollywood; Heidi Rudolph's set design includes massive white block letters spelling CORINTH, a poolside cabana and plenty of room for automobiles (Medea drives a mint-green Cadillac). Choreographer Terese Adams (who wrote and directed *The Bouncing Irish Family* for the Crash, Burn and Die dance company) has transformed the stereotypically-static Greek chorus into an energetic dance element.

Yet not all of the production is modernized. Gamel and Grabowski have revived the tradition of sunrise performances, with a single 6:30am staging on May 26. "Euripedes' plays were performed as part of annual festivals, which featured drama through the night until sunrise," explained Gamel.

Although the Gamel translation and Grabowski production are separate entities, the pairing is decidedly complementary. Both have taken an often misunderstood classic and presented it in a new light—not for the sake of novelty, but as a means of bridging the three-millenia-wide gap between playwright and audience. It's an attitude perhaps best summed up by the chorus of Corinthian women, who (recast as Medea's fan club) convey a sentiment made all the more stunning by its simultaneous freshness and antiquity:

But now the story is being transformed:
Women demand the respect we deserve.
Our life is just as worthy of note.
We refuse to stay imprisoned in stereotypes.

> 'I don't think that Medea cared too much about who her husband slept with.'

Medea *plays at the UCSC Quarry Theater on May 25-27 at 4pm, with a sunrise (6:30am) performance and a signed for the hearing-impaired performance (4pm) on Sunday. Admission is free.*

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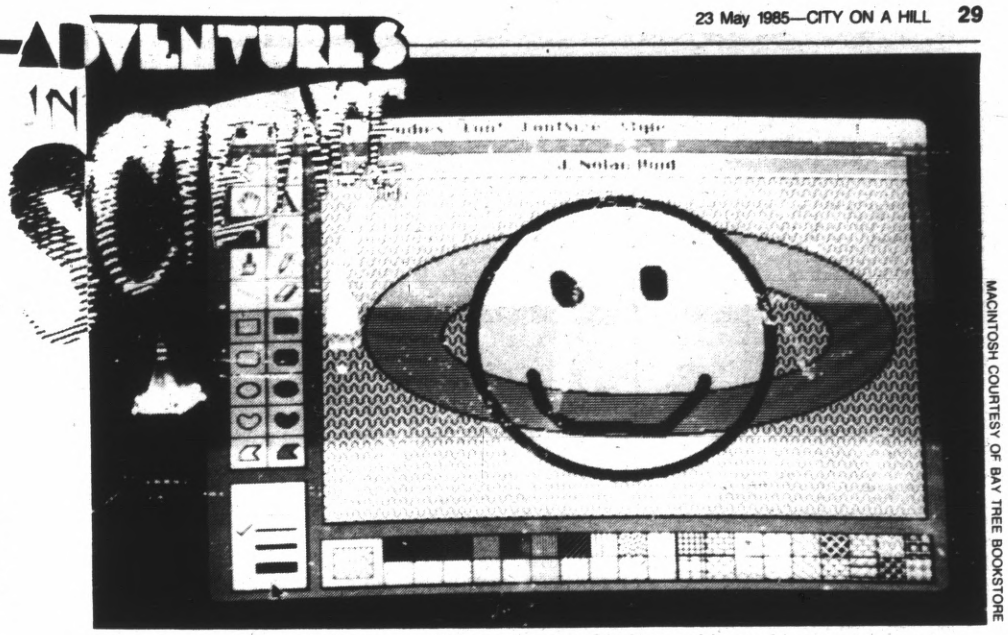
The Techno-Pagan at Play



MACINTOSH COURTESY OF BAY TREE BOOKSTORE

Since the paper's kinda tight on space this week, we decided to run this graphic superimposed over a nifty shot of the New York nightscape. Enjoy!

by J. Nolan Void

LATELY I'VE BEEN PEERing into the brackish waters that are the depths of my soul, and I've come to a conclusion: I am a male shamanist. No, not a male chauvinist...*shamanist*, one who believes that magical forces can be manipulated by humans. It's my theory that an abiding faith in the miraculous does wonders for zesting up the ol' worldview.

For some of us, that faith is manifested in *Sunrise Sermonette* and passing out misleadingly-designed pamphlets (THIS IS A PARKING TICKET FROM JESUS, etcetera). But religion is really tangential to the issue; we just feel better when we think there's something mysterious yet nifty in our midst. It was Arthur C. Clarke who said "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic," an observation that anyone who's gone sufficiently gee whiz over a Macintosh would cheerfully second.

For those among you who haven't had the benefit of media inundation (expelled Trappist monks, coma survivorees), the Apple Macintosh is a personal computer so user-friendly you almost expect it to hit you up for a loan. Most computers are unqualifiedly reptilian, green tongues of light flickering impassively across a screen. You don't play with a PC of the IBM mold, you *prod* it toward a task.

The Macintosh, on the other hand, is cute and mammalian, lacking only a wagging tail and a great big slobbering tongue. You can get the Mac (as it is affectionately called among those who no doubt call themselves MacEnthusiasts) to do quite a lot without entering a single line of commands. Instead, you use a "mouse," a rolling-ball device to pull down a list of commands like a windowshade. A few taps on the mouse and a program (most of them also sporting a Mac prefix) is off and running. It's like scratching Scruffy behind the ears as a cue to go fetch the paper.

The Mac's silicon sociability is impressive enough, but its graphics capabilities are where it surely enters the spirit world. The computer—about the size of the box your Water Pik came in—is an Etch-A-Sketch for grown-ups, a device far closer to magic than anything Doug Henning has ever made disappear, reappear, or turn into Susan Anton.

With MacPaint, the Mac gives the user godlike powers over a mythical area that may or may not exist in *our* reality—that depends on whether or not you eventually decide to print it out. If you want the entire region to be filled with tiny checkerboards...so be it. If you want light gray ameboid shapes floating on the checkerboard...so be it. If you want to name the ameboids "Bill" and "Skip" and "Mr. Grendel Totwagger," go right ahead. And unlike the Mr. Grendel Totwaggers of our layer of reality, any of your creations can be vanished with nary a whimper. Given a metaphysical bent, the responsiblities can be sobering.

Once you've created something, you can manipulate it like a marionette. The prime example of this is built into the computer; it's a calculator that appears on your electronic "desktop" on command. Just like a "real" calculator, you can place it anywhere on your desk, and you operate it simply by using the mouse to push its buttons. In short, it functions precisely like a real-world calculator—it's just trapped on the other side of a piece of glass.

Okay, so it's made out of cathode-ray impulses and my Texas Instruments is made out of cheap plastic. So what? I'm not going to discriminate against people on the basis of race, creed or color, and I'm not going to discriminate against calculators on the basis of their material compositon. As far as I'm concerned, the MacCalculator is just as *real* as any other calculator, and not just an add-subtract-multiply-divide program. And as far as I'm concerned, the most impressive bit of eldritch achievement since *Bewitched* went off the air.

As I've admitted, this impresses me because in this know-it-all age we can all benefit from being impressed by *something*. Time was when internal combustion occupied a similar place in the techno-pagan shrine of my heart (liquid fire in metal cylinders whirring 4500 times a minute? That's incredible!). Sure, I know that every scrap of the Macintosh can be traced to a man or a woman with health insurance and cable television. I know that it's all enginered electrical impulses working at blinking speed—but heck, millions of kids knew that ET was just a lump of latex. That didn't keep them from drooling for an ET lunchbox (or pencil holder, or toothbrush, or glowing-finger telephone).

Some of my more computer-identified friends damn the Macintosh with faint praise, saying its friendliness and graphic capacity are precisely the qualities that keep it from being taken seriously as a computer for the business marketplace. Yet as far as I can tell, the only mistake Apple made was in naming it after an overcoat rather than the apple variety (which is spelled McIntosh). And even that's all right, since some mistakes add a patina of endearing humanity—when John F. Kennedy made his historic trip to Berlin, he wanted to use German to say "I am a resident of Berlin." What he ended up saying was "I am a jelly donut." (that's true), but very few people laughed.

As a dedicated smash-the-stater, it's somewhat disorienting to find myself unabashedly rooting for a capitalist concern in the megaglomerate sweepstakes, but that's exactly what I'm doing with Apple Computers and their Mac. Let's get the basilisk-like IBMs out of American offices, and replace them with puppy-like Macintoshes waiting to have their command menus scratched! Maybe after Apple emerges as an even-bigger industry leader other firms in other fields will take their lead, adopting wholesome, non-threatening names. How about Tangelo Savings & Loan? Guava Genetic Engineering? Lemon Motor Corporation?

Mr. Void is Recreational Science Mac-Correspondent for City on a Hill.

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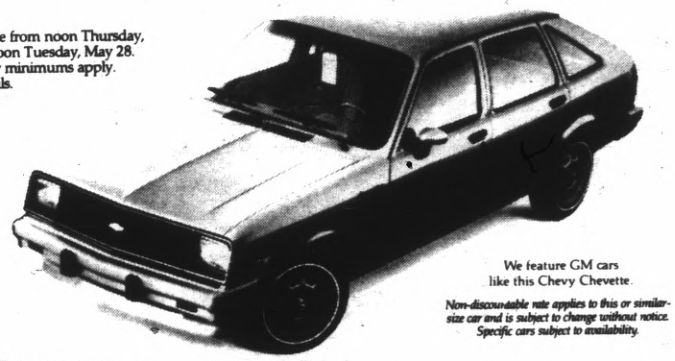

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ANNOUNCEments

WOMEN'S ARTWORK: "In Celebration of Our Bodies," an exhibition of plaster body cast sculpture will be shown in Kresge 356 (above the Kresge library) at the following times: May 27, 10-5; May 28, 10-5; May 29, 10-2 and 4:30-6:30.

CAREERS IN THE COUNSELING FIELD: Come to the Santa Cruz YWCA's Brown Bag lecture on June 6 at noon and find out about counseling as a career. Counselor Elizabeth Thayer will present the lecture. For more information call 426-3062, or drop by 303 Walnut Avenue, Santa Cruz.

THE WRITING PLACEMENT TEST (formerly Subject A Test) will be given on June 1, 1985 from 10:30-12:30 in Classroom 1.

FRIENDS OF AMPES (the Association of Progressive Women of El Salvador) meets every Wednesday, 5-7pm at the CASA office, 128 Pearl Alley. New members welcome. For more info call 429-1039.

HIKE CASCADE RANCH, SAN MATEO COUNTY Saturday, May 18th. The hike is 10 to 12 miles. Meet at the County Government Center 9:30am. Bring water and a lunch. Leader: Edie Nelson 423-5576.

HIKE BUTANO STATE PARK Saturday, May 25th. Hike 10 to 12 miles. Wear boots, bring lunch and water. Meet at the County Government Center 9am for carpooling. Leaders: Lynn McCarthy 688-6222, June Bauman 426-4495.

GRADUATE STUDENTS: May 31 is the last day to complete all requirements for degree to be conferred upon completion of spring quarter.

SENIOR THESIS WRITING: Whether you're beginning, or have left UCSC without finishing your thesis, UCSC Summer Session course HistCon 567 is made for you. June 24-July 26. Call Elizabeth for information, 427-3682.

Celebrate the publication of **IN OUR OWN ARMS** Vol. II Reading/Reception May 29th 7:30-9:30pm, Kresge Room 159, UCSC. Donation $1 to $3. Refreshments will be served. Copies will be available in the Women Studies Office May 30th.

SUNDAY, MAY 26 has been proclaimed by Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt as *Peace Day—Discovering Our Common Ground* and will be celebrated at Mission Plaza Park from 1pm to dusk. The day's activities include a bilingual soccer clinic, folk dancing, group singing, international foods, and special projects for children. Free workshops, audiovisual presentations, literature and displays will teach skills for cooperation in relationships and mediation of conflicts. For more information about "One Minute for Peace" and the Interfaith Service, please call Lotus Maynor 479-1525.

FIRSTHAND REPORT FROM EL SALVADOR. Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport and New El Salvador Today coordinator Diane Greene will present slides and discussion on their recent trip. May 30 at 7:30pm at Santa Cruz High School cafeteria. Food and childcare provided. Call 429-1017 for information.

THE SANTA CRUZ INDIAN COUNCIL will meet May 28, 7pm at the Aptos Library. For more information contact Evon Molina, 475-2289.

JOSE LUIS VENTURA will speak about the need for students and workers to unite in political struggle against racism in the Senior Common Room at Cowell College, UCSC, on May 29, at 7:30pm. Ventura, a farmworker, will speak about his activities as a member of the International Committee Against Racism. For more information, call: Harryette Mullen 426-4081 or Abid Kureshi 429-1842.

NEED SUMMER HELP? If you need new employees to handle your summer workload, the Cabrillo College Student Employment Office can put you in touch with qualified and motivated applicants. The office pre-screens prospective applicants to be sure that your basic qualifications are met, saving you both time and money. Call 425-6413.

WORKSHOPS FOR MAY. Interviewing Workshops: May 28. Resume Writing: May 29. Internship: May 30. Special Workshops: Minority Women's Mentorship Program: ongoing program. For times and places of above workshops please stop by the Career Services Center or call x2183.

CAREER SERVICES

SOCIAL SCIENCE—Internships: Happy Valley Summer Recreation Program, life-lab intern, summer. Assembly, Calif. Legislature, ongoing, Santa Cruz, Monterey, volunteer. Public Defender Service, Washington DC, ongoing, pay & non-pay, investigator internship.

APPLIED SCIENCES—Internships: Intelsat, Federal Prison System, US Dept. of Justice, Tri-Cities Discovery Center, Inc.

ARTS & HUMANITIES—Internships: The American Film Institute, volunteer, summer, Los Angeles. Teenage Magazine, Massachusetts, pay, ongoing. Metro Publishing, San Jose Editorial Dept., pay position, ASAP, summer. Los Angeles Contemporary Exhibitions, volunteer, ongoing.

NATURAL SCIENCES—Internships: Imagen Corp, Santa Clara, summer, fall, pay, computer internship. Happy Valley Summer Recreation Program, summer, computer science intern. Council of Governments, summer, fall, winter.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT? The Peace Corps now has positions in Forestry, Fisheries, Teaching, and community development. Science majors are especially needed. Office Hours: Roy Simpson—Mondays 3:30-5:30 and Fridays 2pm-4pm. Other appointments by arrangement.

PEOPLE FOR A SAFE FELTON will sponsor a benefit concert with refreshments on May 25, at the Felton Community Hall from 4-10pm. Admission is $3 (tax-deductible). A cup of soup and bread will cost $1. Local musical talent is scheduled to include the Continental Drifters, the Street Profits, Mark Levy, Neal Hellman, and Page Brownton. Sponsored by People for a Safe Felton (P.O. Box 740, Felton, CA 95018) which sprang up in opposition to the State's plans to spray Felton with Carbaryl.

IF YOU'VE GOT RHYTHM, You've got trouble. The rhythm method doesn't work; the Ovulation method does. Ovulation method, when taught by a certified instructor, is proven to be a 98.5 percent effective form of Natural Birth Control. It can also be a means of planning a pregnancy. A new four-part evening series will begin June 4th at Choice Medical Group, Specialists in Women's Health Care, 3323 Mission Drive. Low fees; MediCal accepted; partners welcome. Call 462-1222 to register.

30TH ANNUAL SAMUEL GOLDWYN WRITING AWARDS COMPETITION. May 31 is the deadline for entries in the Goldwyn Writing Awards Competition. No manuscripts after 5pm. The competition is open to students at campuses of the University of California regularly enrolled during the entire Spring and Fall Quarters. The award carries with it a first prize of $5000. Only full-length dramatic writing, in script form, is eligible—equivalent of a three-act stage play, feature-length screenplay, or one-hour teleplay. On Aug. 30, finalists will be announced. The Award will be presented at UCLA on Oct. 30. Submit to: Dean, College of Fine Arts, UCLA, A-265 Murphy Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90024. (213) 206-6465.

BARTER NETWORK director Michele Winkler invites Santa Cruz County residents to join the network and take advantage of the skills and services available. Call 423-0554 for information.

A Panel Discussion on **HIGHWAY 17**—with Mardi Wormhoudt, City of Santa Cruz; Cecil Smith, CALTRANS; Nance McKendrick, PEOPLE. What should be done to improve safety on Highway 17? Is widening necessary? What will be the consequences of a wider highway? May 30, 1985, 3:15, 247 Kerr Hall.

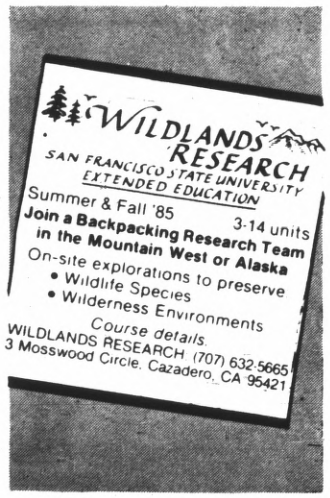
WHEN SHE SAYS NO—an extraordinary and sensitive film exploring the complexities of a charge of rape brought by a female professor against her three male colleagues. Discussion to follow screening. All welcome. May 30, 7:30pm. Studio C Communications Bldg. Free.

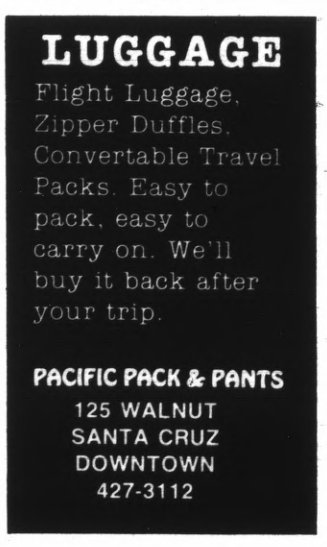
THE CAMPUS SWAP MEET, part of the annual UCSC Spring Festival is on June 6. Spaces to sell are $2 and reservations are required. Sign-up at the Recreational trailer (East Field House). Call 429-2806 for information. Besides the 2:30 to 6:30 swap meet there will be live music, a barbeque and games played all afternoon.

CHANCELLOR'S OPEN OFFICE HOURS: May 28 from 1:30-3:30pm.

THE SANTA CRUZ WAR TAX RESISTANCE FUND This year's annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 28th at 7pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway in Santa Cruz. For information call 423-1626 during office hours, or 423-8924, evenings.

WIMPS OFFER SOLUTION You wouldn't expect that something called WIMPs could affect anything as powerful as the sun, but astrophysicists at the University of California, Santa Cruz and the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) think otherwise.

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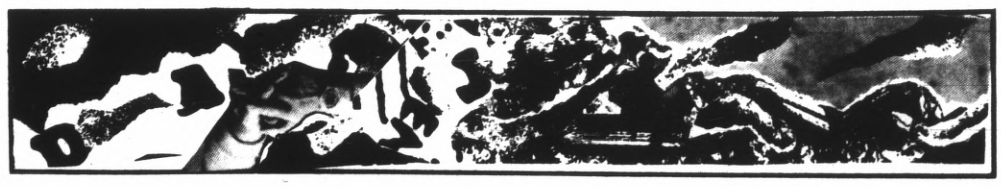

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Teachers needed: Jewish Studies/Hebrew 3-6 hours per week. Grades 1-6. Apply now for Fall '85. Teaching or camp counseling experience necessary. Leave message for Jackie: 423-3012.

ALASKA—Summer Employment! Fisheries. Earn $600 plus/week in cannery; $8000-$12,000 plus for 3 months on a fishing boat. Over 5,000 openings. For complete information and employer listings: send $5 to Jobpak, PO Box 95401, Seattle, WA 98145-2401.

Opportunity for students to participate in stimulating work, travel and to earn around $1390/month this summer. Interviews: Tues. May 28 at Holiday Inn on Ocean Street at 4 and 7pm.

FOR SALE

Schwinn Lady's 10-Speed $85, brand new Maytag clothes dryer, won on *Let's Make a Deal*, $225. 427-2655.

TAKAMINE steel string guitar: EF-360S, acoustic/electric. Great condition. Call 429-4696, and leave message for Stephanie.

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HOUSING

WANTED: Summer sublet or possible year-long rental for 4-5 responsible UCSC women. **PLEASE** contact Julie 458-2011 early mornings, late evenings.

Female housemate wanted: Room for rent in large, sunny house near beach/yacht harbor. Full-time employed or grad student, *clean, responsible, non-smoker.* Call Anita, 429-4359 or 476-6854 day or evenings. $250 plus deposit.

Large bedroom perfect for 1-2 people for rent: Walk-in closet, new carpet, close to UCSC etc. $340. Call John 427-0829.

Summer Sublet: Room in downtown house available for 1 woman. Late June to late Sept. $230/month. Call Eve at 458-9729 or 429-4350.

Huge gorgeous L-shaped room for rent to 1-2 people. Private bathroom, view, close to UCSC, much more. $420/month. Call Lisa 423-5050.

OTHER

Auditions—"A Chorus Line"—Encore Productions, Santa Cruz, May 25, 26. Dancers, Singers. Call 438-6228 for appointment.

TRAVEL

Catch a ride to EUROPE this summer for only $269 with AIRHITCH 7-9pm. 458-2520.

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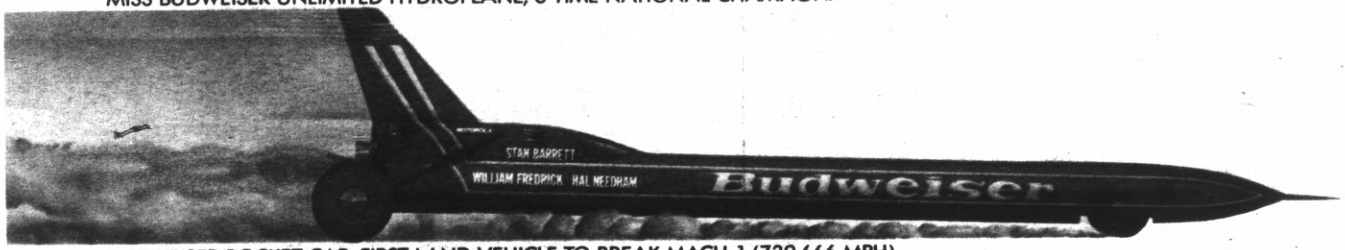

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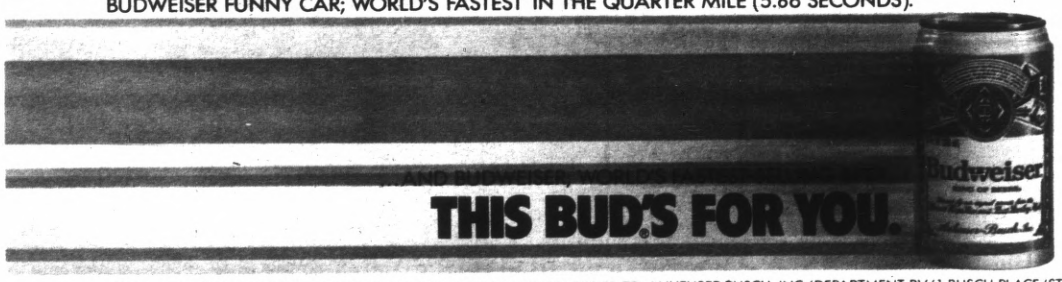

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